BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 19. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT'R 18, 1862. { NO. 4.

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Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

J. J. COX, W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL.
COX, KENDALL & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, No. 11 & 12, North Water St.
Oct. 24th, 1861. 9-tf

ALEXANDER OLDHAM,
DEALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine.—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE SOUND LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, wishing to move to his late purchase in S. Carolina offers for sale his Plantation on Topsail Sound, 12 miles from Wilmington containing over five hundred acres of the best quality Pea Nut land. About half of the tract is now under cultivation Also, a small tract of piney land, lying in front of said place, on the main road leading to Wilmington These lands are principally on the Sound, convenient for fish and oysters—or for making Salt—and are believed to be as favorably located as any lands on the Sound. There is about one hundred acres of the very best Pea Land, ready to clear, a portion of which has already been deaded, and contains a large quantity of seasoned trees, the very best for boiling Salt—and convenient to the Sound. Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.
N. F. NIXON.
Dec. 19, 1861. 17-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Cross Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole sale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

Educational.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THE TWENTIETH SESSION of Clinton Female Institute will commence on the 1st of September. Thorough and efficient instruction will be provided in all the branches of an accomplished *Female Education.*
In consequence of the advanced prices in provisions, the Board will be raised to eighty dollars per Session, (21 weeks.)
For catalogues containing full particulars apply to the Principal. L. C. GRAVES.
Aug. 7th. 1862. 50-2m

General Notices.

NOTICE!
LAND AND NEGROES FOR SALE!
I WILL SELL in the town of Statesville, on Tuesday, the 14th day of October next,
24 NEGROES.
These negroes are young and likely, some excellent *house-servants.*
540 ACRES OF LAND,
adjoining the Town, on which is a good Grist-Mill, Cotton-gin and Press, Dwelling-house and all necessary out-buildings; all new and good.
One House and Lot known as the Lentz property; the Brick-Store in which deceased merchandised, also the Old Store in rear of same; 2 vacant business Lots fronting Main street; and 1 vacant Lot in rear of the Old Store; on North street 1 vacant Lot known as the McLaughlin Lot. Also, the House and Lot in which deceased lived, subject to Widow's dower. Also, 6 Horses stock of Cattle, one 4-horse Wagon, one 2 horse Carriage, one top Buggy and Harness, and Farming Utensils; Corn, Wheat, Oats, &c.—All the Household and Kitchen
FURNITURE,
most of which is elegant and fashionable. Also, 50 shares of Stock in W. N. C. R. R. Co.
☞ TERMS, Accommodating.
All persons indebted to this Estate, are notified to come forward and pay up and all persons having claims against the Estate, are notified to present their claims within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
R. F. SIMONTON,
Adm'r of Thos. H. McIlorie, deceased.
Sept. 11th, 1862 3-ts

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, at September Term, 1862, of New Hanover county, having qualified as administrator on the estate of Wm George, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make immediate payment and settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
This, the 11th day of September, 1862.
ELIAS GEORGE, Administrator.
Sept 11th, 1862 3-3t*

TO RENT.
THE UNDERSIGNED offers for rent in the town of Lillington, in New Hanover county a Dwelling House and premises two Store houses, Still Yard and one large Work shop, at present occupied by Mr. W. J. Cornwall as a Carriage Shop. The above property will be rented for 12 months from 1st October, 1862. For particulars apply to J. HN JOHNS.
Sept. 11th, 1862 Near the Village. 3-3.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED at September Term 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover county, having qualified as administrator on the estate of Major Croom deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make immediate payment and settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
ROBERT W. MOORE, Administrator.
Sept. 11th, 1862 3-3t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, at September Term, 1862, of New Hanover county, having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Joseph M. Walker, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make immediate payment and settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
This, the 11th day of September, 1862.
JOHN JONES, Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, at September Term, 1862, of New Hanover county, having qualified as Executor on the estate of Jesse Walker, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased to make immediate payment and settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
This, the 11th day of September, 1862.
3t-3w* JOHN JONES, Ex'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
HAVING at the last term of the County Court, for the County of Sampson, qualified as Administrator on the Estate of William J. Watson, deceased, all persons indebted to the Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said Estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
C. T. MURPHY, Adm'r.
Sept. 10th, 1862. 3-3t*

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED
TO THE JAIL of Duplin County, on the 1st inst., one NEGRO man, who says he belongs to Captain James Perteat of Caswell County, and has been out 18 months. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he he will be dealt with as the law directs.
This, September 5th 1862.
3 3t* THOS. J. CARR, Sheriff.

$200 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, in the month of September, 1860, a negro man named JOE. Joe is about 24 years of age, black color, thick set; well known in Duplin county—was raised near Teachey's depot, by Mr. Murray. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Teachey's.
I will give the above reward for his return to me, or his lodgment in any jail where I can get him.
T. G. SELLERS.
Aug. 23, 1862. 1-2m*

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.
DESERTED from Capt. J. F. Moore's company, Private H. TREDWELL. Said H. Tredwell, *alias* Haywood Scarborough, is about 5 feet 11 inches high; sallow complexion; had on gray jacket when he left. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in jail, or his delivery to me at camp.
J. F. MOORE,
Captain Commanding Company.
Aug. 9th, 1862. 282 4t—52-tf

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. Z. B. VANCE,

Delivered in front of the Capitol, in Raleigh, September 8th, 1862.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Called by the voice of the people of North Carolina, with an unanimity unparalleled in the history of our State, to assume the powers of chief Magistrate in the midst of revolution and war, I can but feel oppressed by a sense of the great weight of responsibility which the oaths of office just administered by our respected Chief Justice, impose. Indeed, there is much before me and the path of my duty must lead through anything but pleasant fields and beside still waters. To hold the helm during this great storm—to manage our increasing public liabilities—to search out the talent and worth of the country, and bring it into the service of the State—to clothe, equip and organize our troops, and to do justice to merit on the field might well appall the statesman with hair grown white in the public service. To confess my inability, and to ask that I enter upon the task with trembling, would not be a customary affectation, but the simple truth. But, you will bear me witness that sought not the position. I preferred that place in our armies which I held, as the one in which I could probably best serve my country. I could but say, however, that I would be content with the people's will, and would serve wherever their voice should assign me—and here have I been assigned. In return for this great expression of confidence, I can promise only that I bring a will and determination to the performance of my duties which no one can surpass.

Fellow-citizens, we have but the one, great and all-absorbing theme. The war which we are fighting for our liberties and independence is indeed the sea which receives our every stream of thought. How it was produced, whether it could safely have been avoided, and upon whose shoulders rests the blame, it were worse than idle *now* to enquire. At the proper time it was discussed, and every argument, *pro* and con, was given to the people. Suffice it to say, that it was forced upon us by a dominant and encroaching majority, and is evidently but the pent up fires of fanatical hatred which have been accumulating in the North for forty years. The government of the United States was a great confederation of independent communities, held together by a written compact called the constitution. Of this instrument the very life and soul was the great axiom "that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed" To this the ancestors of those who now are shedding our blood, together with your forefathers, assented on the 4th of July, 1776, and the instrument in which they set it forth and pledged "their lives, their fortues and their sacred honors" to maintain it, has rendered their names immortal.

When Abraham Lincoln was elected by the votes of the North only, embracing among his supporters all of the fierce and fanatical enemies of slavery on the continent, several of these independent States which were slave-holding, refused their consent to an administration which threatened to destroy them. We, in North Carolina, after fair debate, resolved to wait and see, and to trust yet awhile longer to the safeguards of the Constitution. In the meantime, we implored the North to offer no violence, but to allow the people to resist secession by the only constitutional means given them—discussion and public opinion. Many Southern States followed our example. While thus honestly engaged, the mask was thrown off, and our souls were sickened with a proclamation from the President, calling for 75,000 men to slaughter our Southern States into a "consent." A proportionate share of these troops was demanded of North Carolina, who were thus required, in defiance of the first principles of liberty, to step across the State line, and, hand in hand with the scum of Northern cities and the refuse of degradation, to cut the throats of our kindred and friends.

Then, and not till then, did controversy cease in North Carolina. Her sons and her daughters, of all shades of political opinion, from the mountain tops to the everlasting tides of the sea, shocked by the monstrous proposition, with a wondrous unanimity, came forward to resist the despotic step. The delegates of her people in convention assembled, without one dissenting voice, ordained our separation from a government which had thus at one blow subverted the chief ends of its creation; and even before this thousands of our citizens had seized their arms and were rushing to the border to make good the patriotic resolve.

This is a brief history of our separation from the government of the United States. It was not a whim or sudden freak, but the deliberate judgment of our people. Any other course would have involved the deepest degradation, the vilest dishonor, and the direst calamity. We also accepted with the act all of its inevitable consequences, a long and bloody war. We were not deceived either by the idea of "peaceable separation," or by vain and unmanly hopes of foreign protection. We were wide awake to all the results, and gallantly, gloriously have our people met them.

For seventeen months has this unequal war progressed; the many against the few, the powerful against the weak; and yet army after army, as the sands of the sea in numbers, led by vaunted Napoleons, and armed from the workshops of Europe, have been hurled back from our Capital with slaughter and disgrace, by troops, in many cases, ragged, barefooted, and armed with the condemned muskets of the old government! According to their own reports 600,000 soldiers swarmed into our borders, desperate with fanaticism and lust-fired by confiscation laws; where are they now? How have we beaten them back? Skilful Generals and brave soldiers have undoubtedly fought our battles, but can we not recognize too the special favour of Heaven in our great deliverence? The bush has indeed burned with fire, but is *not* consumed, because of the presence of the Living God.

North Carolina has sent forth near 50,000 men, and can send many more. Are there any among us who faint or despair? Oh, my countrymen! have we any in our midst who still look back to the fleshpots of vassalage, and for the sake of peace, would leave their children a heritage of shame, to feed upon the bitter husks of subjugation? Is there yet a man in the gallant historic State of North Carolina, so enfeebled in political dogmas as to be unmindful of the claims of his country—as not to hear the great blows which are shaking the continent, for him and his children? If so, let me beg of him to judge of the fate that awaits us if vanquished, by the manner in which our enemies are waging this war, as they say, "for the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is" Let him behold the mourning procession of gray-haired men, women and little children in our sister State of Virginia, thrust out of their homes, because they would not take the oath of allegiance wandering with weary feet and bleeding hearts into homeless exile; let him see the burning homes and desolated fields which mark the track of their armies; the murder of unarmed citizens, and in some instances, of little boys; the threats against the chastity of our sisters in New Orleans; the well authenticated murder of prisoners taken in battle; and lastly, the attempt to arm brigades of African slaves against us, in whose hands our mothers and sisters would find murder indeed a messenger of relief! If all this should fail to arouse his soul to resistance, then indeed is he dead to every sense of shame, and deaf to his country's voice.

To prosecute this war with success, there is quite as much for our people as for our soldiers to do. One of the most vital elements of our success is harmony. On this great issue of existence itself, let there, I pray you, be no dissenting voice in our borders. Let the names and watch words which once divided us, divide us no more forever.—Let a new order of things take place, and while the cowards fists, as it is, let us see nothing, hear nothing, know nothing but our country and its sufferings.

Congress, in April last passed an act of Conscription whereby all able-bodied men, with certain exceptions, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, are enrolled for military duty. Many of you thought it harsh and unconstitutional; it *was* harsh, and *may have* been unconstitutional, though many of our ablest statesmen thought not. To stop now to argue it could only produce the greatest mischief, for the reason that it has already been executed upon at least four-fifths of those subject to it. However objectionable in its conception, let us, at least, be just and impartial in its execution. But I am sure that if every man who has his country's good at heart, but knew of the necessity which existed at the time, he would render it a cheerful obedience. Within five weeks of the date of its passage, one hundred and forty seven of our best trained and victorious regiments would have been disbanded and scattered to their homes. And this during the very darkest days in the history of the War. Fort Donelson and Nashville had fallen; Gen Halleck, with an overwhelming and victorious army, followed by a vast fleet of iron-clad boats, was passing into the very heart of the South; the great and magnificently equipped army of McClellan was in the act of springing, as a tiger, upon Richmond, and to make his success doubly sure, was waiting for this very thing of disbanding our regiments; Roanoke Island and Newbern with all their dependencies on our coast were in possession of the enemy, as was much of South Carolina and Georgia,—just imagine the result. The Confederate Government having failed to provide in time for this emergency, utter ruin was at the door and *must be* averted; the law was passed, and the country was saved. It fell hardest upon the patriotic soldiers in the field—they had already served twelve months, most of them without furloughs, and they had looked forward and counted the days, slowly revolving as they seemed, to the time when they should see home and all that was dear to them. Sorely were they disappointed, but how did they behave? Resist the law, as with arms in their hands and doubting its constitutionality, they could have done? No, indeed; they swallowed down their bitter sorrow, they dismissed all hopes of seeing their homes and families, grasped their muskets and set again their resolute faces toward the flashing of the guns. God bless them for it! An exhibition of purer patriotism has not been seen on the continent, and our government can never sufficiently appreciate it.

I remember with a thrill of pride, the conduct of the gallant men I so lately was honored by commanding. They, too, were discontented, and spoke loudly and bitterly against the harshness of the law. I called them together and simply laid before them the necessities of their country, and appealed to their patriotism to sustain it; I made them no promises, held out no hopes; I even told them that though they were promised furloughs by the law, they would not get them; that there was nothing before them but fighting and suffering. They quietly dispersed to their quarters, and in four hours the regiment was reorganized for the war! This will answer for a history of our whole army.

If they who went out first, and have suffered and bled from the beginning, could thus submit, oh! cannot those who have so far reposed in peace in their protected homes, give the remainder of their time to their country? Our brave regiments have had their ranks thinned by death and disease; will you not all go cheerfully to their help? They have struggled for you, and now you are needed to struggle with them. Let the law be executed impartially upon *all*, rich and poor, high and low.

Any proposition for the further increase of our army should, and under our present prosperous circumstances, might safely be treated with more deliberation, and that method sought out which would be most acceptable to the people. Then let those of us who remain at home, bend every energy to the task of clothing and feeding our defenders in the field, and providing for their wives and children. They should constitute our first care. All the fruits of the earth should be saved most carefully; retrenchment and reform should begin in our households, and extend to everything public and private. Now is the time for an imitation of that heroic self denial by which our mothers of the first revolution rendered their names worthy of a bright place in history, and I doubt not we shall see examples in North Carolina that will put our boasted manhood to shame.

Fellow citizens, there are also dangers which beset us, besides those which come from the foe. Bloody revolutions have necessarily a chaotic tendency. Yielding ourselves up gradually to martial law—accustoming ourselves by slow degrees to submit to the exercise of arbitrary power in our military leaders, and looking with less and less concern upon the disordered morals which a state of war always must produce, we may endanger both civil liberty and the frame-work of society. The time-honored principle in the charter of our liberties, "that the military should be subordinate to the civil authorities," should still be honored and maintained. It should never be departed from except in cases of most obvious and undeniable public necessity, when the safety of the State would otherwise be imperrilled. It was won through centuries of strife by our English, and rebaptized in the blood of our American ancestors. Exorbitant grants of power to any men or set of men, are dangerous in the extreme The generations of the earth have been but one Washington, and the sun may pursue his great journey among the stars for many centuries, before his counterpart is seen among the sons of men. The Judge the Magistrate and the sheriff should travel regularly the path of their accustomed duties, and all respect and obedience yielded them—a custom for which the good name of North Carolina has become proverbial. Let all the complicated machinery of the law, with the numberless auxiliaries of society be kept in unremitting action.—Beware of infringements thereon under the plea of *necessity*; none has ever been found so plausible and specious by which to rob the people of their liberties. It is the complacent excuse of the despot the world over. The *people* must keep watch at this post. Their officers are responsible to them, and must be held to a strict account. So far as I am concerned, next to the preservation of the State itself, I shall regard it my sacred, paramount duty to protect the citizen in the enjoyment of all his rights and liberties.

Most assuredly nothing can be done by our rulers unless we give them a cordial and hearty support. I beg it at your hands, fellow-citizens, in the great task which you have set before me, as I shall render it most cheerfully to those by whom it is expected of me. Without it, I shall be utterly powerless. Yet that slavish subserviency to those in power, which injures both giver and recipient, is to be avoided and despised. I shall need true friends, manly friends who will both warn and censure, as well as praise when it is due, and with such shall find my labors lightened, and the path of duty less difficult.

We have every reason to believe that the great heart of the people of North Carolina is deeply devoted to this struggle. None in the Confederacy have made greater sacrifices to maintain it, and I am convinced their patriotism will not fail. Our intrepid and heroic soldiers in our sister States, though praised with a grudging spirit and often overlooked or quite slandered, have yet borne our standards with undying glory in the front of every charge, and death has spread no feast to which they have not sat down by hundreds The spirit of our glorious women has exceeded, if possible, the gallantry of our soldiers in the field—Gag laws, test oaths, and seditious ordinances have, thank God, been uncalled for; and mob violence, that dangerous offspring of revolution, has been equally repressed by the conservatism of our people. To continue this happy and commendable state of things, let all good citizens exert themselves.

Fellow-citizens, the future depends on ourselves. The skies are radiant with the signs of promise, if we do but hold faithful to the great work we have undertaken. Our victorious Generals are everywhere driving our enemies before them, and the vast armies which invaded us at the beginning of the year, have melted away like frost before the steady valor of our troops, until six hundred thousand men are called for to replace them. Let them come too, and for them not,—with shot, shell and bayonet, a free people will welcome them to the bloody graves of their predecessors. The womb of the future, I am confident holds for us a bright and glorious destiny. The boundaries of our young Republic, as we hope to see them established, embrace the fairest and noblest portions of the temperate zone. Innumerable miles of great inland navigable waters; a mighty sweep of sea coast indented with magnificent bays and harbors; the unrivalled production of the leading commercial staple of the earth as a basis of public credit; a soil adopted to the successful cultivation of almost every article necessary to the comfort and convenience of man, emoraced in an area of 950,000 square miles; abounding with materials for a great navy, commercial and warlike; inexhaustible mines of iron, copper, coal, and all the valuable metals; unbounded facilities for building up great manufactories on the streams of our mountains; a brave, intelligent and virtuous population numbering eight millions, with near four million slaves, a source of wealth incalculable; these constitute the unmistakable elements of a great nation. Beholding them, to what splendid visions do they not give rise, when peace, blessed peace and independence, shall have been won! Oh, my countrymen, let us resolve this day that they *shall be* won; that North Carolina, at least, shall not fail in the performance of her part; that the streams of precious blood with which our glorious sons have consecrated their names to immortality, shall *not* be a vain and unaccepted sacrifice, but through the valor and determination of those who survive, they shall be rendered efficacious to the salvation of the nation; and with hearts strong for the mighty task, and purposes united, we will give of our substance—give of our blood; we will toil and struggle, we will suffer and endure, through all the dreary watches of the night, until the day star of independence, flashing through the darkness in the east, shall fill the whole earth with his beams.

From the London Morning Post, Lord Palmerston's Organ

Talk about Recognizing the Southern Confederacy.

There can be but little doubt that, sooner or later, the Southern Confederacy will be admitted into the family of nations. After a tediously protracted war of eighteen months, the Federal Government has failed in making the slightest impression on their resolute opponents It is not unreasonable to presume that even should the war be proceeded with another year and a half, the result at the end at the time would not be different. We have had now a fair opportunity of estimating the qualities and the calibre of both belligerents Those who derive their ideas of strength from magnitude were not slow to conclude that the North must of necessity prove victorious. And in truth, the advantages possessed by the established Government at the commencement of the contest were, to all appearances, overpowering. The Federal States entered upon the war entirely free from debt, and with resources at their command for the production of wealth which were really stupendous. They possessed a powerful navy, and though not having at their disposal a standing army, had at all events, in abundance, the materials out of which it could be speedily created. They enjoyed the exclusive command of the ocean, and saw not the slightest danger to apprehend in the prosecution of their trade. With the whole world open to them, they found themselves speedily supplied with every engine of modern warfare which science has of late called into existence. Besides all this, they embarked in their enterprise with all the prestige which invariably attaches itself to the established order of things. Such were the circumstances under which the North addressed itself to the task of crushing the so-called rebellion; nor is it possible to lose sight of them in estimating the probabilities of carrying to a successful issue a war which, in its present stage, exhibits the combatants standing towards each other in relations so different from those which they occupied when the war began.

It would have been impossible for any nation to be compelled to struggle for its independence under circumstances more disadvantageous than those under which the States seceded from the Union endeavored to establish their claims to a separation from a government. Numerically, the population of the South stood to that of the North in the relation of one to five. Of the *material* of war the Southerners were entirely destitute. No sooner had the standard of independence been raised than every port in a large sea-board was at once sealed. With such munitions of war as they then possessed, they found themselves obliged not only to commence, but to sustain what they well knew would be a protracted conflict. Of ships of war, with one or two exceptions, they possessed none. Their trade was entirely annihilated. Instead of the prestige with which their Northern opponents entered on the war, they found themselves held up to the execration of the civilised world. To foreign States they were represented by the Federal Government as rebels, while fanaticism stigmatized them as slave-owners. Numbering in all little more than eight millions, they found themselves at the same time obliged to cope with the Northern States, and to retain in subjection, within their own territory, a population half as numerous as their own. Under disadvantages so great as these did the Southern Confederacy fight the battles of independence.

It is impossible to compare the present position of the Federal States, with that held by them at the beginning of the war, without being irresistibly impressed with the utter hopelessness of their attempt to subjugate the South. The South has suffered much; it has also collected a debt; but as nothing by it can be regarded as worse than defeat, it will be enabled ultimately, should it succeed in establishing its independence, to regard with greater equanimity the burdens which this war may impose. To us it seems impossible that the North, in its present crippled state, can effect an object which it has hitherto shown itself unable to accomplish.

The question when the South ought to be regarded as having established a right to demand recognition still remains open for consideration. Until the close of the present campaign it had certainly failed to satisfy the world of its ability to maintain its independence. Had the result of the recent engagements in the vicinity of Richmond proved different, the Confederate capital would, in all probability, have fallen. Now, however when, to all appearances, the North is compelled to desist from active operations for some months, it would certainly seem that the claims of the South to recognition deserve the serious consideration of foreign governments. Another signal victory on the part of the Confederates may possibly decide the Cabinets of England and France on the course they will adopt.

The Enemy's Loss in the Late Operations.

The enemy admits a loss, down to Friday night, of 17,000 men, Pope officially stating his loss on that day to have been 8,000. In one of the Baltimore papers it is said that the entire Yankee loss, including that of Saturday, is 32 000 men—killed, wounded and prisoners. This statement allows 15 000 for the loss on Saturday. That the loss on that particular day was vastly greater than the enemy admit, we take to be certain.—They are not the persons to overestimate their own losses, and, in the meantime, Gen. Lee tells us that over 7,000 of them were taken and paroled on the field It they fought the battle with anything like the desperation they pretend, considering that it lasted five hours, they certainly had more than 8,000 killed and wounded.—The letter of Dr. Coleridge is conclusive upon this point. He says that four days after the battle there were still three thousand wounded Yankees, uncared for, within the lines of Gen. Lee. It is very certain, if they were not cared for, it was because the number of wounded was so great that their turn had not come. Our own wounded, not exceeding, it is said, 3,000, could very well be attended to in a day, and then the turn of the Yankees would come. Yet so numerous were they, that at the end of four days three thousand of them had not received surgical assistance. This indicates an enormous list of wounded, and confirms the report of one officer, who puts down their killed at 5,000, and their wounded at three times that figure, making 20 000 killed and wounded, and of others who say that their killed and wounded were to us in the proportion of five, six, and even seven to one. As many prisoners were taken, who were not included in the 7,000 paroled men mentioned by General Lee, we do not think we make an over-estimate when we set down the whole Yankee loss at 30 000 in round numbers. Their loss on Friday, estimated by Pope himself at 8 000, added to their loss on Saturday, makes 38,000. Previous operations, including the battle of Cedar Run, the several expeditions of Stewart, and the various skirmishes in which we were almost uniformly victorious, we should think, would fairly bring the total loss of the enemy—leaving out of the account the victory of A. P. Hill on Sunday, of which we have not the particulars—to 50,000 men, since our forces first crossed the Rapidan. This is a result almost unequalled in the history of modern campaigns.

Napoleon describes his manœuvres in the commencement of the German campaign of 1809 as the ablest he ever executed. In one day he broke through the centre of the Austrian army, which was scattered over a vast extent of country, and placed himself between the two wings. On the second, he fell upon the left, which he almost annihilated at Landstreet, seizing its communications and cutting it off from Vienna. On the third, he attacked the right, under the Archduke Charles, at Eckmiehl, and totally routed it, forcing it off upon the Danube in a lateral direction, exactly like McClellan's change of base to Westover and Berkely. On the fourth, he attacked the rear as it was endeavoring to pass the Danube at Ratisbon, and annihilated the rear guard. The result, according to his statement, was a loss to the enemy of 50,000 men. We know not enough of Gen. Lee's strategy to compare it with the strategy of the French Emperor on that occasion; but the results have been equally brilliant and equally indicative of the resources of a great military genius. Day after day the enemy were beaten, until his disasters culminated on the Plain of Manassas. Day after day our officers and men manifested their superiority to the enemy. The sum total is glorious for all parties concerned, and most auspicious for the country.—*Rich. Dis.*

From Maryland.

The news from our advancing army in the Northeast on yesterday was, necessarily, very limited, no other established fact being ascertained than that General Jackson had passed through Fredrick City, Maryland. Reports were plentiful, as usual. It was stated emphatically by parties coming from Leesburg, that our army had reached the Relay House, nine miles from Baltimore, and that, the news reached Baltimore, a large number of citizens rose in a mass and pitched into the government troops—who were engaged in removing commissary stores from the city—slaying and bruising them miscelaneously with bricks, bullets and "billies."

This is a very good item, if true, and indicates the spirit with which the citizens of Baltimore will enter into the struggle when their hands are unshackled and their will free.

The Confederate army now in Maryland is considered sufficiently strong for any emergency, while a heavy force guards their rear on the Southside of the Potomac, and is free to act in any direction in case of necessity

In the course of a few weeks our means of obtaining information will be greatly facilitated by the re-establishment by the telegraph and the re-opening of mail communication to the commanding points of intelligence within our lines.—*Richmond Enquirer, 10th inst.*

BENEFIT OF NEWSPAPERS.—In no other way can so much, so varied, so useful information be imparted, and under circumstances so favorable for educating the child's mind, as a judicious, well-conducted newspaper

"To live in a village was once to be shut up and contracted." But now a man may be a hermit, and yet a cosmopolite. He may live in a forest, walk to a post office, having a mail out once a week, and yet he shall be found as familiar with the living world as the busiest actor in it; for a newspaper is a spy glass by which he brings near the most distant things, a microscope by which he leisurely examines the most minute; an ear trumpet by which he collects and brings within his hearing all that is said and done all over the earth; a museum full of curiosities; a picture gallery of living pictures from real life, drawn not on canvass, but with the printer's ink on paper.

The newspaper is a great traveller, a great lecturer. It is the common people's encyclopædia, the lyceum, the college. The influence of a good newspaper upon the minds of a family of children can hardly be estimated; certainly not compared with the cost of the paper itself. It is a universal fact asserted by teachers and others who have made observation on this subject, that children who have access to useful papers at home, are better readers, and understand what they read better; they obtain a practical knowledge of geography and history more readily, make better grammarians, and write better compositions, and, in short, are more intelligent and learn faster than children brought up in a family without the enjoyment of such reading.—Children are interested in newspapers, because they read about many things with which they are familiar.

They sell the meanest kind of tangle-leg whiskey on board some of the Ohio river boats. The other day a big brawny Pittsburger, who landed at Cairo, had taken aboard a *leetle* more than he could carry, and before he reached the top of the levee, was obliged to lie down beside a log to rest himself. Overcome by fatigue, he soon fell asleep, in which condition a solemn looking old hog approached, and grunting out his astonishment, gave his head a few shoves with his snout.—The Pittsburger bore it as long as he could, when he sang out, "Old w-o-o-o-man, el his yer w-a-a-nt his moren half the b-b-b-ed, s-a-a-y so, b-b-b-ut keep yer c-c-c-ussed hic har out of my face!"

Legislature of North-Carolina.

We give below, say the Raleigh *Standard*, the list of Senators and Commoners elect to the next General Assembly as far as we have learned them. If any of our friends discover an error, they will oblige us by informing us.

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W. H. Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D. McD Lindsay.
Gates and Chowan—Mills L Eure.
Hyde and Tyrrell—Charles McCleese.
Northampton—Dr W. S. Copeland.
Hertford—J. B. Slaughter.
Bertie—Capt. Thos. M Garrett.
Martin and Washington—J. G. Carraway.
Halifax—Mason L. Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—Jesse H. Powell.
Pitt—Dr. E. J Blount.
Beaufort—E J. Warren.
Craven—William B Wadsworth.
Carteret and Jones—Dr. M. F. Arendell.
Greene and Lenoir—Edward Patrick
New Hanover—Eli W. Hall.
Duplin—Dr. James G Dickson.
Onslow—J. A. Murrill.
Bladen, Brunswick, &c.—Capt. J. W. Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—William B. Wright.
Sampson—Thomas I. Faison.
Wayne—Wm. K. Lane.
Johnston—C. B. Sanders.
Wake—J P. H. Russ.
Nash—Capt. A. J. Taylor.
Franklin—Washington Harris.
Warren—Dr. T. J. Pitchford.
Granville—R. W. Lassiter.
Person—James Hoeman.
Orange—Hon William A. Graham.
Alamance and Randolph—Giles Mebane.
Chatham—William P Taylor.
Moore and Montgomery—Calvin W. Wooley.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leitch.
Anson and Union—William C. Smith.
Guilford—Peter Adams.
Caswell—Hon Bedford Brown.
Rockingham—Gen. F. L. Simpson.
Mecklenburg—John A Young.
Cabarrus and Stanly—J. W Smith.
Rowan and Davie—Dr. J. G Ramsay.
Davidson—H. Adams.
Stokes and Forsyth—Col Jas. E. Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c.—Isaac Jarratt.
Iredell, Wilkes, &c.—L Q Sharpe.
Burke, McDowell, &c.—J Neal.
Lincoln, Gaston, &c.—James H. White.
Rutherford, Polk, &c.—M. O. Dickerson.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c.—William M. Shipp.
Haywood, Macon, &c.—C. D. Smith.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—R. Y. McAden, Dr. E. F. Watson.
Alexander—Dr. J. M. Carson.
Anson—Purdie Richardson, R. H. Burns.
Ashe—J. M Gentry.
Bladen—J. W. Russ.
Beaufort—Hon. R. S. Donnell, Capt. W. T Marsh.
Bertie—Dr. P. T. Henry, James Bond.
Brunswick—Daniel L. Russell.
Buncombe—John Burgin.
Burke—John Parks.
Cabarrus—W. S. Harris.
Caldwell—M. H. Barnhardt.
Camden—John Fobes.
Carteret—No election held, on account of the presence of the enemy.
Caswell—S. S. Harrison, William Long.
Catawba—Geo. S. Hooper.
Chatham—T. B. Harris, Lieut. W. J. Headen, M. Q. Waddell.
Cherokee—J. H. Bryson.
Chowan—Lemuel C. Bepbury.
Cleveland—David Beam, J. R. Logan.
Columbus—W. M. Baldwin.
Craven—J. B. G. Barrow, Benj. M. Cook.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Dr. Jno. McCormick, Neill McKay.
Currituck—B. M. Baxter
Davidson—Dr. R. L. Beall, Henry Walser.
Davie—Henry B. Howard.
Duplin—J. C. Stanford, L. W. Hodges.
Edgecombe—David Cobb, Robert Bynum.
Forsyth—John P. Nissen, Dr. E. Kerner.
Franklin—A. W. Pearce, Jr.
Gaston—A. W. Davenport.
Granville—Hon. R. S. Gilliam, Jas. S. Amis, Capt. Eugene Grissom.
Greene—Capt. H. H. Best.
Guilford—M. S. Sherwood, R. W. Glenn, W. R. Smith.
Gates—W. H. Manning.
Halifax—Dr. Henry Joyner, A. H. Davis.
Haywood—Dr. S. L. Love.
Hertford—J B Vann.
Henderson—Alex. Henry,
Hyde—E. L. Mann.
Iredell—T. A. Allison, John Young.
Jackson—J Keener.
Johnston—Seth G. Woodall, W. H. Avera
Jones—Anthony E. Rhodes.
Lenoir—W. W. Dunn.
Lincoln—A. L. Costner.
Macon—Dr. J. M. Lyle.
Madison—Dr. Wallen.
Martin—James Robinson.
McDowell—Lt. W. F. Craig.
Mecklenburg—Jno. L.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1862.

Death of Hon. Wm. S. Ashe.

On last Friday evening, as our readers are aware, Mr. Ashe met with a terrible accident on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, the hand-car on which he was proceeding up the road being struck by the down mail train, and he himself so fearfully injured as to render recovery almost hopeless. He lingered, however, until last night about eight o'clock, when he passed off quietly and calmly, and apparently without pain, from sheer exhaustion of his system consequent upon the terrible stroke it had received.

We learn that Mr. Ashe was born in this county in the earlier part of the year 1813, and was, therefore, going on his fiftieth year at the time of his death. The very day on which he met with his fatal accident we saw him cheerful, active and vigorous, in the full flush of health and life, and hope, with many years of usefulness, apparently, before him. His sudden and melancholy fate is deeply felt in this community, where his death will be sincerely regretted by a large circle of attached friends.

Mr. Ashe entered public life at an early age, and at different times was called upon to fill many prominent positions of honor and trust, which he did with marked ability and eminent usefulness. His clear good sense, intuitive knowledge of men, earnestness of purpose, fertility of resource, and popularity of manners, gave him an influence and a power in every deliberative body of which he was a member, to which men of more showy attainments frequently aspired in vain. As a member of either branch of the General Assembly of North Carolina, or of the House of Representatives of the United States, his influence was felt and acknowledged, and his best efforts were earnestly given for the promotion of all constitutional measures that would redound to the interests of his native State, and especially of his loved Cape Fear, to which by birth and tradition he was so warmly attached.

Eminently social, warm-hearted and generous, he made friends and gained popularity without employing any of the arts of the demagogue. An ardent partizan, and as such bitterly opposed in party times by those of the contrary opinion, he made few enemies, and secured very many firm and devoted personal friends from the ranks of his unwavering political opponents.

That, like all frail mortals he had failings, not even his warmest friends will deny, while even those least friendly to him must admit that

"Even his failings leaned to virtue's side."

Taking him all in all, we shall seldom look upon his like again, nor can this community and the State at large soon cease to mourn the loss of the noble, generous, big-hearted gentleman, the ardent patriot and the useful citizen.—*Daily Journal*, 15th.

IT WILL BE SEEN that the telegraph brings us nothing new and reliable from the seat of war. The latest reports represent our forces as moving against Harrisburg, Pa., having been at Hanover, York county, Pa., 35 miles south of Harrisburg. Hanover is on a short branch of the Railroad which connects Harrisburg with Baltimore, and of which it is desirable to get possession.

We doubt whether it is really designed to make more than a demonstration against Harrisburg at this time. It will have the effect of compelling troops to be kept there instead of being poured down in the direction of Baltimore.

We doubt whether the reports of Jackson being at the Relay House or at Baltimore have any foundation in fact. We take it that before he could get there he would have to fight hard for it, and definite accounts of a battle have not yet been received.

We see by the Richmond *Enquirer* that our troops at Frederick City are in clover. Provisions plenty, corn 80 cents a bushel; beef, three and a half cents a pound; bacon ten cents.

IN order to put at rest the many exaggerated and exciting rumors which have gone forth in regard to the sanitary condition of this town, and to the existence of yellow fever here, His Honor, the Mayor, thinks that an exact statement of the facts of the case as he has found them to exist, is due to the public. He requests us to state as follows:—

He has made diligent enquiry of all the physicians in town who have been in attendance upon any suspected cases, and finds the whole number of such cases, up to this time, pronounced to be yellow fever, to be five. On yesterday there was only one new case, and none to-day. With the precautions adopted, it is confidently hoped that no further spread of the disease need be apprehended.

Thus far the Mayor authorizes us to state. What further remarks we may make on this subject are not by authority.

We feel no apprehensions personally on the subject of Yellow Fever, as we do not think that there is any likelihood of its becoming epidemic. It is not to be denied, however, that this is emphatically the sickly season here, and that there is an unusual amount of sickness in town, so that, while there is no cause for panic, there is an urgent necessity for the adoption of every proper precaution. With the public mind once directed to a particular subject, everything is referred to that subject, so that now, every form of fever is immediately supposed to be Yellow Fever, and every death is referred to that disease.

The great amount of moisture and the continued heat, together with the suspension of the steam mills and turpentine distilleries are all unfavourable to the general health, so that, not on account of Yellow Fever, but on account of the sickliness of the season, we would advise families who are out of town and can conveniently stay away for a few weeks to do so.

P. S.—Since the above was written, the following letter has been handed to us. It will explain itself.—The one new case reported yesterday did not come under Dr. DICKSON'S cognizance:

TO JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor of Wilmington, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—At your request, I herewith furnish you with a report of such cases of yellow fever as have occurred during this season within my knowledge.

Since Tuesday the 9th instant I have seen five cases of the disease. Of these two have died, one is discharged as convalescent, and two are still under treatment with doubtful prospects.

No new case has occurred under my cognizance since the 10th instant.

There would seem to be a lull in the progress of the disease, and I hope that the sanitary measures which you have adopted may be successful in arresting its progress.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAS. H. DICKSON, M. D.

WE hardly know now who is at the head of the telegraphing for the press of the South, but we do know that whoever he is he might do his business better. It is ridiculous to get a solemn telegraphic despatch of any news after we have read it in the papers, as was the case this morning. We got a dispatch from Augusta, telling us that the Charleston *Courier* of yesterday morning has such and such news. The *Courier* is already in our hands by mail. This might easily have been here yesterday and published in yesterday's paper.

We are not fond of complaining, but we have reason to complain, and we do hope that our Augusta and Richmond friends will keep a little more alive. They do not seem to be more than half awake.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD arrived in Charleston on Saturday last and took rooms at the Mill's House, so that settles the question as to his field of service.

NO NEW CASES OF YELLOW FEVER have been reported to-day. There seem to be no indications of the disease extending itself, and there is no ground for fright or panic. All the excitement will pass away in a few days.

It would appear evident that, save as a cautionary measure, the extension of the Conscription Act so as to include persons between thirty-five and forty-five is hardly necessary or advisable, at least for a time. If the news from Kentucky, Middle Tennessee and Missouri be true, the immediate difficulty will be to supply arms to the thousands flocking to our standard. The scant supply of arms has been one of our greatest difficulties in the trans-Mississippi district. Kirby Smith and our other commanders in the West are calling loudly for arms.

We trust that our army in the enemy's country may be able to capture arms and military stores in sufficient quantities to render efficient all new recruits and equip all new military organizations. We do hope also that they will get or take what they want for Confederate notes, as the enemy has done in Virginia, only that he has given no notes not conditioned upon the treason of the citizen. But we also hope, not for the sake of the enemy, but for the sake of our army, that no irregular plundering will be allowed. That no robbing or devastation will be permitted. Whatever is done, should be done strictly in pursuance of orders, otherwise our troops will become demoralized, and finally, perhaps sink to a level not much superior to the enemy. Pope's order virtually permitting desultory plunder, broke up the discipline and *morale* of his already half-disorganized forces. This sort of thing must be guarded against, *for our own sakes*. If permitted, it would ruin the discipline of any army. In Maryland we are in a country which we think ought to be friendly, and which we hope is, and therefore no taking of things authorized or unauthorized will be permitted. But once over in Pennsylvania our troops will regard themselves as being unquestionably in an enemy's country, on the soil of those who have for months been threatening their own homes with devestation—have been ruining their fields and stealing their property. No friendly feelings will restrain the Southern soldier on Northern soil, but because this is so, discipline must, for the sake of the cause and of the army.

If our authorities mystify their own people in regard to the movements and position of the Confederate army, they do so completely to the people and government of the North, who appear to have no idea of where our troops are, what they are doing, or what they are going to do. The New York *Herald* thought, at the latest dates, that there were only fifteen thousand Confederate soldiers in Maryland. Gen. McClellan thought he had guarded all the fords of the Potomac. Old Wool thought he had ascertained satisfactorily that there were no Confederates north of the Potomac, but they were all mistaken, as they will find themselves when the next blow is to be struck. If General McClellan is advancing from Washington towards Frederick to give the Confederates battle, he runs the risk of a defeat which will be far more crushing in its effects than has yet been inflicted upon any Federal army in this war, for a defeat on Maryland soil would wholly ruin the spirit of the Federal soldiers, while it would annihilate the prestige of Federal arms, already sufficiently weakened, and would at once and forever settle the *status* of Maryland.

OUR FORCES have at last crossed the Rubicon. Going into Maryland or Kentucky is not invasion, for these States are, or ought to be, our own soil. But going into Ohio or Pennsylvania *is* invasion, and our troops are in Pennsylvania, a portion of our cavalry have been into Ohio, and Kirby Smith's army already threatens to occupy Cincinnati. He only wants arms. He can get any number of brave men.

In Western Virginia our cause is at last triumphant, and a most marked contrast to the position of things last Fall is now presented in that section.

So far all is bright and favorable. But we are embarked on a new sea, and we must expect to meet storms and occasional adverse currents. The enemy will make desperate efforts to retrieve his recent disasters. As frost comes on we may look out for visits to our coast, for the Yankees have been busy as beavers building any number of gun-boats, iron-clads, etc.

Against these nothing will avail but obstructions that cannot be passed, defended by batteries that will prevent their removal. These batteries ought to be so situated as to command the line of the obstructions and prevent any working parties of the enemy from operating, and so protected as to not to be silenced by the enemy's fire.

For the purpose of effecting anything against the sides of boats like the Monitor or other vessels of that kind, of course smoth 32s or other guns of that kind and calibre would be useless. The ten inch Columbiad bored out to six or 6½ inches and rifled is the least gun that could possibly be looked to to make any impression.

WE MUST THINK, with the Richmond *Whig*, that, although Congress may not directly interfere with the freedom of the press, it will do about the same thing if it carries off those who control the press, and puts them in the army. It is hard enough to sustain papers now, conscription or no conscription. It will soon be still harder if the editors are to be removed from their posts, and the Senate has decided against any exemption in that case, so that these gentlemen are determined that *their* acts shall not be criticised. There is this about it: If the people can stand this virtual suppression of the press, we can. "Let them rip," but let us have the names of the "rippers" to put on record. The Senate, which is paid by the year, has agreed to adjourn on the 30th. Let that body agree to include itself in the Conscription, since its members think that the country has no immediate need for them in their legislative capacity.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Our friends of the Eighteenth Regiment, we learn are, or were at the latest accounts, over the line in Pennsylvania. We presume that Branch's brigade is all over there, along with the other brigades composing Gen. A. P. Hill's command.

More Escapes from Maryland.

We met, on yesterday, with John Spence, Esq., formerly editor of the Bastrop, Texas, "Advertiser," who, together with sixteen others, effected an escaped from Maryland, on Friday night, the 5th instant.—They left a point in one of the lower counties of Maryland in an open boat, and had not gotten well off before they were discovered from the shore. They were fired upon, but without effect, and several barges were sent out in pursuit, but their boat was the swiftest craft and soon got out of the way. The parties landing on the Virginia shore—after sailing about seventy-five miles—made their way to a rendezvous, well known to the "runners of the blockade," where they crossed the Potomac and passed into our lines.

Mr. Spence informed us that the tyranny of the Lincoln Government is grinding the liberties of the people into the very dust, and thousands would feel grateful in Maryland, even for a respite from the wrongs inflicted by the oppressor. He says that accounts of individual cruelty might be given which would make the blood of every Marylander boil.

Mr. Spence adds that he is fully assured that the people of the Eastern shore of Virginia, are, as a mass, true and loyal to the South, and but for their geographical position would be quick in exhibiting their spirit in a practical way.

Richmond Enquirer.

From Maryland.

We learn from a gentleman of high character, who arrived last evening, from Staunton, that a courier had arrived in that place, from the lower end of the Valley, with information that Gen. Jackson was at, or near Martinsburg, Va., in pursuit of the Yankees who were left in the Valley to protect the Railroad and Harper's Ferry. The force of the enemy is variously estimated at from 4,000 to 18,000. When this force is disposed of, there will then be no enemy in our rear, and the line of communication by the Valley route will be open for our advancing army as they push Northward.

It is supposed Jackson went from Frederick to Hagerstown, and then turned back on Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

From the Raleigh State Journal, 13th inst.

Field Officers of N. C. Troops.

A friend has taken some pains to furnish, at our request, the following list of the field officers of North Carolina troops. This list is correct to the present date, it having been compiled from official records:

No.	COLONELS.	LIEUT.-COL'S	MAJORS.
1	J. A. McDowell,	Ham A. Brown,	James S. Hines,
2	Chas. C. Tew.	Wm. P. Bynum,	Wm. R. Cox,
3	W. L. DeRosset,	Edward Savage,	S. D. Thurston,
4	Bryan Grimes,	David M. Carter,	James H. Wood,
5	D. K. McRee,	Peter J. Sinclair,	William J. Hill,
6	Isaac E. Avery,	Robert F. Webb,	Sam. McD. Tate,
7	Ed G. Haywood,	Junius L. Hill,	Robert S. Young,
8	Henry M. Shaw,	William J Price.	Geo. Williamson,
9	L. S. Baker.	James B. Gordon	Jno. H. Whitaker,
10	J. A. J Bradford		W. B. Thompson,
11	C. Leventhorpe,	Wm J. Martin,	Egbert A. Ross,
12	Benj. O. Wade	Thomas L. Jones.	David P. Rowe,
13	Alfred M. Scales	Thomas Ruffin,	Jno. T. Hambrick,
14	R. T. Bennett,		
15	Henry A. Dowd,	Wm. MacRae,	W. H. Yarboro',
16	T. S. McFarland	Wm. A Stowe,	
17	Wm F. Martin,	John G. Lamb,	Thos. H. Sharpe,
18	Robert H. Cowan	Thos. J. Purdie,	Forney George,
19	Sol. Williams,	W. G Robinson.	J. W. Woodfin,
20	Alfred Iverson,	Wm H. Toon,	
21	Robert F. Hoke,	Sanders Fulton,	
22	James Conner,	Robert S. Gray,	J. C. Cole,
23	Dan'l H. Christie,	R. D Johnston,	J. C. Blacknall,
24	Wm. J. Clarke,	John L. Harris,	C. D. Love.
25	H. M Rutledge,	A. C. Bryson,	J. W. Francis,
26	H. K Burgwynn	J. S. Kerdall,	
27	John R. Cooke,	R. W. Singletary,	John A. Gilmer,
28	James H. Lane,	Samuel D. Lowe,	W. J. Montgomery,
29	Robert B. Vance.	James M. Lowry,	Thos. F. Gardner,
30	Pren. M. Parker,	James T. Kell,	Wm. W. Sillers,
31	John V. Jordan,	Daniel G. Fowle,	Jesse J. Yeates,
32	Ed. J. Brabble,	W. T. Williams,	D. G. Coward,
33	Clark M. Avery,		Robert V. Cowan,
34	Rich. B. Biddick	Eli H. Miller,	
35	M. W. Ransom,	John G. Jones,	
36	Artillery—	Detached	companies,
37	Wm. M. Barber,	C. N. Hickerson.	
38	William J. Hoke,	Robt. F. Armfield	L. D. Andrews,
39	David Coleman,	H. H. Davidson,	F. A. Reynolds,
40	Artillery—	detached	companies,
41	Cavalry—	detached	companies.
42	George C. Gibbs.	John F. Brown,	D. A. Underwood,
43	Thomas S. Kenan.	Wm G. Lewis,	Walt. J. Boggan,
44	C. C. Singletary,	P. L. Hargrove,	C. M. Stedman,
45	Junius Daniel,	L. H. Morehead,	Andrew J. Boyd,
46	Edward D. Hall,	Wm. A. Jenkins,	Josh J. Mitchell,
47	Gaston Meares,	G. H. Faribault,	John A. Graves,
48	Robert C. Hill,	A. H. Watkins,	
49	Sam. D. Ramseur,	Lee M. McAfee,	John A. Fleming,
50	Mark. D. Craton,	J. A. Washington	George Wortham,
51	J. L. Cantwell,	Wm. A. Allen,	Hector McKethan,
52	J. K Marshall,	Marcus A. Parks,	J. Q Richardson,
53	Wm. A. Owens,	J. T. Morehead,	Jas. J. Iredell,
54	John Wimbish,	J. C. S. McDowell,	K. M. Murchison.
55	John K. Connally,	Ab. S. Callorvay,	
56	Paul F. Faison,	G. G. Luke,	H. T Schenck,
57	Arch. C. Godwin,	H. C. Jones, Jr.,	James A. Craige,
58	John B. Palmer,	—— Profitt,	—— Keener,
59	Jas. D. Radcliffe,	Wm. S. Devane,	Henry Harding,
60		J. A. McDowell,	Wm. H. Deaver.

The following regiments and battalions have made no returns to the Adjutant-General, and have, therefore, not been numbered: Colonel D. Fercbee's, Colonel L. M. Allen's, and Colonel R. G. A. Love's regiments; Colonel G. N. Folk's cavalry, Major Moore's light artillery, Major Young's artillery, Major Wharton's sharpshooters, Major P. G. Evans' partizan rangers, and Colonel Wharton Greene's battalions. There are also quite a number of heavy artillery companies, etc enough in all to make our active force up to sixty-five regiments.

The Eighteenth Regiment.

We take the liberty of publishing entire the following letter from a friend in Richmond, (Hon. T. D. McDowell,) for the information of the community:

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 13th, 1862.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:—

I have this moment learned the casualties in the 18th Regiment in the battles near Manassas, and a portion of those in the later fight near Fairfax. Knowing the anxiety in our section in regard to friends in the Regiment, I hasten to furnish you with what information I have received.

Colonel Purdie is in command of the Regiment. He is riding Gen. Seigle's saddle.

Co. A.—Wounded, none; Missing, D. S. Bullard.

Co. B.—Wounded, Allen Brown, A. J. Sykes and M. S. Dove; Missing, Lewis Blacknell.

Co. C.—Wounded, S'gt. M. V. Stanley, J. J. Long; Missing, J. W. Long.

Co. D.—Wounded, D. B. Watson; Missing, S. A. Thompson, W. Sutton, J. J. Ross.

Co. E.—Wounded, J. W. Wheeler and C. Barnhill; Missing, private Hunt.

Co. F.—Wounded, S'gt W. H. McLaurin, slightly.

Co. G.—Wounded, John Whitted, slightly.

Co. H.—Wounded, S. Tedder, W. A. Hinson and S. J. Merrit.

Co. I.—Wounded, Lt. T. C. Lewis, slightly; Missing, J. Carrol, B. F. White and H. Blane.

Co. K.—Wounded, Duncan King, R. M. Jessup and W. E. Atkinson; Missing, William Burney.

My informant states that the Regiment was engaged in the subsequent battle near Fairfax, and that Lt. Stewart of Co. F was killed, and about twenty of the Regiment wounded, some of them seriously.

Among the wounded in the fight I have been able to hear of the following from Bladen county: S. F. Rinaldi, T. J. Pridgeon, S. B. Graves, J. Tyson, and Wright Singletary.—Others not known.

Our community will be pained to learn of the death of Lt. Hays Beatty, of the 37th Regiment. Lieut. Beatty was promoted after the battles of Richmond. He was wounded on Friday and died the next day.

Respectfully,

T. D. M.

WE find the following in the Charleston *Courier* of yesterday morning:—

FROM KNOXVILLE.—GOOD NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.—GEN. KIRBY SMITH'S RECEPTION.—THE PEOPLE RISING EN MASSE.—STIRRING ADDRESS FROM GENS. SMITH AND BUFORD.—SKIRMISHING AT BAPTIST GAP.

KNOXVILLE, September 14.—Couriers who left Lexington, Ky., on the 6th instant, with despatches from Gen. Kirby Smith, arrived here this morning. Gen. Smith's army had not yet reached Covington, Ky., but it was moving forward and the people were rising *en masse* to join it. Three thousand men were recruited in twenty-four hours.

General Smith calls for an immediate supply of twenty thousand stand of arms. Ten Kentucky regiments were being raised under General A. Buford.

Gen. Smith made a triumphant entry into Lexington on the 1st inst. The people from the surrounding country rushed spontaneously to receive him, pouring in all day and joining in the wildest demonstrations of delight. The ladies cried with joy and gratitude.

Gen. Jno. Morgan arrived on the 4th, and was received with boundless enthusiasm. Col. Scott's Louisiana Cavalry took possession of Frankfort, Ky., on the 3d inst. Col. Scott planted his battle flag on the dome of the State House, the streets being thronged with men and women from the surrounding country, who received our troops with a brilliant ovation.

The enemy evacuated Frankfort on the night of the 2d inst. Col. Scott went in pursuit the next morning, and sent back a large number of prisoners, besides three hundred mules. It was reported that he had overtaken the flying enemy, had succeeded in getting in their rear, and would capture the entire train, with vast quantities of property.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Statesman*, of the 6th inst., contains a stirring address from Generals Smith and Buford.

General Humphrey Marshall was expected to reach Paris, Ky., on the night of the 6th inst., and would camp on his own farm.

De Courcey's brigade of Federals left the North side of Cumberland Gap on the 11th inst., with a large number of negroes, on a foraging expedition.

A skirmish occurred on the 12th inst. at Baptist Gap, three miles from Cumberland Gap. The enemy were driven back. No particulars of the fight are given.

Incidents of the Bombardment.

We have very little to add to our notice of the bombardment of Natchez, published in yesterday's paper.

The Essex and her transport left the same evening for Vicksburg and Cairo—so the officers stated to a gentleman across the river. They were tired of the lower country, their crews greatly diminished, with many sick, and they desired to join the upper fleet where they properly belonged. The cotton (some thirty bales) which they took from Vidaba was placed about the boilers of the transport to protect them from the batteries at Vicksburg. Of the truth of their assertions we shall know more hereafter.

The direct, raking fire of the enemy, under the hill, caused considerable destruction to buildings in that locality, and the wonder with every one is, that there was no more destruction of human life. When they opened fire on that part of the city, every house was crowded with women and children; and yet, through a merciful God, they all escaped except the young daughter of Mr. A. Beckman. Mr. Jas. Curry's Hotel, the Barber's shop, and many other buildings, were completely riddled with shot and shell.

On the hill, the stores and houses of many of our people were hit, but with less destructive effect. We have not heard of even one person being wounded, although numbers of their shells fell in the most densely populated parts of the city. The work of the Federals having commenced without a moment's warning, the men, women and children were of course all at home in the city. Their preservation was miraculous.

The peculiar hissing and shrieking sound of the shell, in its lightning speed transit through the air, was anything but agreeable, and was certainly not a very pleasant position for those who would have resented the injury intended did it lay in their power to do so.

The whole populace was astounded; but they calmly bore the infliction as patriots and lovers of a country they own as their home, but which the invader has thus ruthlessly attempted to destroy.

Natchez Courier, 4th inst.

Army Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

The Second Battle of Manassas.

Description of the Engagement—The Strategy of Lee and Rout of the Enemy—Great Slaughter of the Federals—Hospital Scenes—The Field after the Fight—Incidents, &c.

NEAR GERMANTOWN, September 2, 1862

My last letter written on the field immediately after the battle, gave you a hurried, yet not incorrect general account of the affair, based upon limited personal observations. Since then I have gathered many interesting particulars from others, and in the present communication shall endeavor to lay before your readers a full and connected narrative of the splendid achievement.

I may premise by saying that no event of the war has been more decisive or satisfactory in its results; no great battle has been more speedily fought, severely contested or quickly won, and never before has our unscrupulous enemy been forced so soon to acknowledge his utter defeat.

If my former letters and telegrams have reached their destination, you already know the circumstances of our advance hither; the departure from Orange Court House; the movement across the Rapidan; the steady retreat of the Federals before us; their stand at the Rappahannock; the artillery duel at the rail bridge; the flank movement up the river to Waterloo, and subsequently eight miles still to the left; our passage there; the continual edging around the left of the enemy, also by Jackson, with Longstreet in his rear and to the right; the advance of "Stonewall" to Bristow and Manassas; the capture and destruction there of immense stores of provisions, clothing, medicines and *material* of war, including cars, wagon trains and hundreds of prisoners; the burning of the railroad bridge over Bull Run at Union Mills; the severing of communication with Washington; the falling back of Jackson; the march of Longstreet's *corps de'arme* through Thoroughfare Gap, in the Bull Run mountains, and the fight at that point; and finally the concentration of our entire army behind and around the old battle ground of Manassas.

All this was the result of the strategy of Gen. Lee, and it is needless to add that under Jackson and Longstreet the details of the grand plan were carried out in every respect, and that the enemy were outwitted and discomfitted at every point.

For ten days or more the troops of both of these Generals in the advance were constantly under fire. The former had been engaged in no less than four serious fights—many of the men were barefooted, in rags; provided with only a single blanket as a protection against the heavy dews and severe cold at night; frequently they would get nothing from daylight to daylight; rations at best consisted of hard bread and water, with a rare and economical intermingling of bacon; and the whole army were in what at any other time they would have characterized as a suffering condition. Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, not a murmur of complaint has been heard; marches of twenty and in one instance, of thirty, miles a day have been patiently endured, and the spirit of the army so far from being broken was elevated to a degree of enthusiasm which foreboded nothing but the victory it won. The determination never to be defeated was written in every face.

Friday found Jackson's army aligned on the left of the Warrenton turnpike, with his left wing resting near Bull Run, and his right not far from Gravston—the whole column parallel or thereabouts with the road. When I speak of army lines, I refer to the general disposition of the troops, and not to the exact situation of brigades, which, in the course of an engagement, frequently face every arc of a circle. The division of Gen. Anderson had not yet arrived, and the corps of Longstreet had not been fully placed in position. The enemy, probably aware of our movements, selected this opportunity to make an attack upon Jackson, hoping thereby to turn our left, destroy our combinations, and disconcert the plans which had already become apparent to the Federal Commanders. After heavy cannonading and skirmishing, which commenced early in the morning, the enemy, at four o'clock, P. M., moved in force against Jackson's line.

The Washington Artillery of New Orleans and several other batteries were planted upon a high hill that commanded the extensive ground over which the enemy were advancing, and just in front of this, perhaps a little to the left, the fight began. The Federals threw forward a heavy column, supported by field batteries, and under cover of their fire made a bold stroke to divide our lines. The blow fell upon a portion of Ewell's troops, who were concealed behind the embankment of a railroad, but no sooner had the enemy appeared within close range than they received a terribly galling fire which drove them panic-stricken from that portion of the field. As they ran, our artillery opened upon the flying mass with shell and round shot.—Every ball could be seen taking effect. The enemy fell by scores, until finally the once beautiful line melted confusedly into the woods. Of one Yankee regiment it is stated that but three were left unharmed. Again they renewed the attack, and gradually the fight became general along nearly the entire column of Jackson. The enemy made tremendous efforts, but the old "Stonewall" withstood every shock.

As the afternoon progressed, however, General Lee discovered that strong Yankee reinforcements were coming up, and he accordingly ordered the division of Gen. Hood, belonging to Longstreet's corps, to make a demonstration on the enemy's left. This was done, perhaps an hour before dark, and the moment they went in, the difference became perceptible at a glance. Jackson, thus strengthened, fought with renewed vigor, and the enemy not knowing the nature of the reinforcements, and diverted by our onset, which compelled him to change his lines, was proportionately weakened. The result was, that at dark Hood's division had driven the forces in front of them three-quarters of a mile from our starting point, and had it not been for the lateness of the hour, might have turned the defeat into an utter rout.

In this affair, the Hampton Legion, 18th Georgia, 1st, 4th and 5th Texas, known as "Whiting's brigade," but more recently as "Hood's," participated, and from every source I learn they performed their part in the bloody drama handsomely. During the fight the Eighteenth Georgia Fifth Texas and the Hampton Legion, encountered the Seventeenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Forty-fourth New York regiments, who were concealed from view by a deep ravine, and before they were aware of it the antagonists were within twenty steps of each other. Our men secured the advantage of the first fire, however, and rushing forward with a yell after their volley, were in a moment upon the Yankee ranks. Adjutant Patton, of the Eighteenth Georgia, made a dash for the color of the Twenty-fourth New York, but the bearer refusing to give it up, one of the Georgians named Sergeant O'Neil, bopped upon him in true Irish style and knocked him down with his fist. During this hard-to-hand conflict, Lieutenant Smith, also of the Eighteenth, was attacked with a bayonet, which he caught with his left hand, and with the other brought his opponent to the ground. Lieutenant Thomas, of the Hampton Legion, had a similar fight with the color bearer of the Twenty-second New York, in which he secured the flag of that regiment.

For the first time in its history the demand was made in this fight for the surrender of the Hampton Legion by the Colonel of the 22d New York. "Surrender h—ll," thundered Col. Gary. "If you don't deliver *your* sword up I'll blow your brains out, sir. These are South Carolinians;" whereupon the prudent Yankee gave up his sword and was handed over as a prisoner of war. The enemy in front of Hood was now being routed, and the darkness closing in upon the scene our troops bivouacked upon the field.—During the night orders came from headquarters to fall back to their original position, which was done—a distance of three-fourths of a mile. The object of this movement was to draw the enemy into the trap which had been set, to be sprung upon the following day, and it is this simple retrograde movement which led to the dispatch sent by General Pope to Washington, stating that he had whipped our army and driven us from the field, but confessing that the Federal loss was eight thousand in killed and wounded.

Of our own loss on that occasion I have no means of forming an estimate. We captured several hundred prisoners, arms, and a number of flags.

THE BATTLE OF SATURDAY.

Friday night found those of our men who were not engaged in burying the dead and bringing away the wounded, sleeping upon their arms. All the troops of Longstreet's corps, with the exception of Gen. R. H. Anderson's, which was only three or four miles in the rear, had taken their places in the line of battle, and every one looked forward to the events of the coming day, the anticipations of which had sustained our soldiers under the terrible fatigue, discomforts and deprivations, of their ten days tedious march.

"Dawn awoke from its starry silence,
To the hum of gathering armies,"

and with the first streak of daylight visible through the light mist that ascended from the woods, the men sprang from their lairs to arms, and prepared for the onset. The pickets were within four hundred yards of each other, and between these firing now commenced, and extended along the entire line. Sometimes you would hear the discharge of a single gun; again it would be a sharp succession of reports, as if half a dozen muzzles were aiming at a single object, and frequently a volley would salute the ear. All these, however, were but the faint puffs of wind which precede the hurricane.

At an early hour Lee and Longstreet were in the saddle and on the front, inspecting the various commands, consulting with subordinate Generals and making their final disposition of troops.

Through the centre of the battle field runs the Warrenton Turnpike, terminating at the Stone Bridge over Bull Run. In front of the Run, and at nearly a parallel line, is a road which crossed the old battle ground of Manassas, known as the Sudley Road. Seventy-five yards behind this is the Henry House, famous as the locality near which Bartow and Bee fell, on the 21st of July, 1861. To the left and in the rear, within pistol shot, is the house of the free negro Robinson. To the left of the Warrenton turnpike, in the rear, is the eminence to which I have before referred as the locality of the Washington Artillery and other batteries.—On the present occasion, however, it was occupied by eighteen guns, under command of Col. Stephen D. Lee, of South Carolina. The position was about the centre of the entire army, and certainly it was the most commanding ground that could have been selected for the purpose. Viewed from this point, the country presents an undulating appearance, here rising to the crests of a chain of hills, and there dropping abruptly into the winding vallies. Around the field, and occasionally shooting into it in narrow bands, are heavy woods; but the most hotly contested position of the day is, in the main, an open expanse which begins at the Warrenton Turnpike, and runs along in front of the China House to the right.

The enemy held all the strong points, and our advance was as often up hill as down.

As near as I can ascertain the disposition of Longstreet's corps was as follows: On the left of the Warrenton Turnpike were the brigades of Pryor (which rested upon Jackson's right), Featherstone and Wilcox, the latter acting as General of the division. On the right of the turnpike were the divisions of Gens. Hood, Kemper and Jones, with Anderson as a reserve. It would reveal the organization of the army to enumerate the various regiments or brigades attached to these commands; but, for the satisfaction of friends at home, I may state that Gen. Jenkins was in the division of acting-Major-General Kemper, and Gen. Evans in that of Gen. Hood. Evans himself behaved most gallantly on the occasion as General of division. Virginians were generally brigaded together under Kemper and Pickett; Georgians under Toombs, Anderson and Drayton; North Carolinians under R. H. Anderson; Alabamians under Wilcox; Mississippians under Featherstone; Texans under Hood; Floridians under Pryor, and South Carolinians under Evans, Jenkins and Gregg. These States were likewise miscellaneously represented in other brigades, which it is unnecessary to mention.

I have said that the troops were all eager, anxious, and in the full belief that the battle would commence at an early hour in the morning. The conflict of a portion of our batteries into line soon after daylight, and the frequent commencing thereafter, the almost incessant skirmishing in front with the exciting peltings of musketry, all conspired to produce this impression. It is my own surmise, however, based upon certain facts which I cannot relate, that it was not the intention of Generals Lee or Longstreet to give the enemy battle on that day, but simply to make a feint attack, and while thus engaged to allow General Jackson to slip out, continue his onward movement on the left and towards the rear of the Federal column, and thereby secure a position where say in twenty-four hours, the result of a battle would have been the capture and demoralization of the entire Federal army. In this, however, our Generals were disappointed. After waiting until three o'clock, P. M., the enemy himself took the initiative, and marched boldly to the attack, aiming their blow, as on the previous day, at the line of Jackson. It happened to be my fortune to be on the heights occupied by Lee's battalion of artillery, and to witness the opening of the ball.

All the morning we had been watching a movement of the enemy to the left—the low black masses immediately in front of us, and the clouds of dust from columns moving in the rear, indicating their purpose at a glance. During this time our batteries were pitching their shot and shell into the Federal ranks, and returning the fire of their artillery on the brow of an opposite hill. Sometimes it was fierce, but generally it was a deliberate, casual interchange of warlike courtesies, as if each took pleasure in making the other spasmodically uncomfortable.

Suddenly there belched forth from every brazen throat in our battery a volley that seemed to shake the very earth.—For a moment every thing was swallowed up in the fiery grey mantle of battle, but as the sporting whirls of smoke drifted away, the cause of the tumult was at once revealed. A dense column of infantry, several thousand strong, which had been massed behind and near a strip of woods, had moved out to attack Jackson, whose men were concealed behind an excavation on the rail road. As soon as they were discovered our batteries opened with tremendous power, but the Federals moved boldly forward until they came within the range of our small arms, where for fully fifteen minutes they remained desperately engaged with our infantry. As the fight progressed a second line emerged from the cover, and went to the support of those in front, and finally a third line marched out into the open field below us and there halted, hesitated, and soon commenced firing over the heads of their comrades beyond.

Jackson's infantry raked these three columns terribly.—Repeatedly did they break and run, and rally again under the energetic appeals of their officers, for it was a crack corps of the Federal army, that of Generals Sykes and Morrell; but it was not in human nature to stand unflinchingly before that hurricane of fire. As the fight progressed Lee moved his batteries to the left, until reaching a position only four hundred yards distant from the enemy's lines, he opened again. The spectacle was now magnificent. As shell after shell burst in the wavering ranks, and round shot ploughed broad gaps among them, you could distinctly see through the rifts of smoke the Federal soldiers falling and flying on every side. With the explosion of every bomb, it seemed as if scores dropped dead or writhing in agony upon the field. Some were crawling on their hands and knees; some were piled up toge her; and some were lying scattered around in every attitude that imagination can conceive.

With the dispersion of the enemy's reserve, the whole mass broke and ran like a flock of wild sheep. Jackson's men, yelling like devils, now charged upon the scattered crowd; but you could notice that they themselves had severely suffered, and were but a handful compared with the overwhelming forces of the enemy. The flags of two or three regiments did not appear to be more than fifty yards apart. The brilliant affair did not occupy more than half an hour, but in that brief time over three hundred and fifty Yankee souls had been launched into eternity and five times that number left mangled upon the ground. It was like the waves rolling against a solid rock and dashing back in showers of spray. A golden opportunity was now at hand for Longstreet to attack the exposed left flank of the enemy in front of him, and he accordingly ordered the advance of the entire division, which moved obliquely to the right and forward of the position it had occupied. Again it was a beautiful sight to see this long line of veterans, preceded by a cloud of skirmishers, around whose heads played the light whiffs of smoke that jutted out from their muskets, moving to engage the distant enemy. Kemper next followed, with the brigade of Gen. Jenkins on the right of that of Pickett, and Jones' division completed our line of battle. The brigade of Evans acted as a support to Hood.

Not many minutes elapsed after the order to attack, before the volleys of platoons and finally the rolling reports of long lines of musketry, indicated that the battle was in full progress. The whole army was now in motion. The woods were full of troops, and the order for the supports to forward at a quick step was received with enthusiastic cheers, by the elated men. The din was almost deafening, the heavy notes of the artillery, at first deliberate, but gradually increasing in their rapidity, mingled with the sharp treble of the small arms, gave one an idea of some diabolical concert in which all the furies of hell were at work.—Through the woods over gently rolling hills, and then through an open field we travel on towards the front. From an elevation we obtain a view of a considerable portion of the field. Hood and Kemper are now hard at it, and as they press forward, never yielding an inch, sometimes at a double quick, you hear those unmistakable yells, which tell a Southern charge or a Southern success. Suddenly we stumble over the first reminder of the opening skirmish.—It is the body of a Texan, bleeding from a ghastly wound in the breast. The eyes of the poor fellow are already set in death—it is useless to waste sympathy there. You now see scores of dead and wounded—all Confederates, for the fire of

McDowell has had his wish of fighting the battle of Manassas a second time fully gratified, and he is probably just as poorly pleased now as then. The only difference between the two battles is in the greater equality of the forces engaged and the relative changes of position—the enemy on this occasion occupying the lines of battle then held by us, and the Confederates, now fighting advancing from the position at that time possessed by the enemy. Truly, God's ways are wondrous

September 3.—The enemy have retreated from Centreville, leaving a large quantity of valuable stores, of which we have taken possession. The Federals are now supposed to be falling back on Washington, and into their fortifications around Arlington Heights. The Chain Bridge over the Potomac is reported burned; and the Union citizens of Alexandria are selling their goods and chattles and leaving that town

Washington and Baltimore are both in a furore of excitement. We are counting on a speedy accession of at least fifteen thousand men from the other side of the Potomac. Whole army in the best of spirits and eager to move.

Gen. Kearney has certainly been killed and his body sent to the Yankee lines.

Leesburg, September 4.—Arrived here to-day. Leesburg is passing through an era in its existence which, predicted one year ago, would have been thought the idle dream of a rhapsodist. Its people are witnessing a glorious reality.—After enduring for months the thraldom of a hated foe, the yoke has been removed, and they are to-day once more in the enjoyment of their rights, protected by the strong arms and brave hearts of Confederate troops. Three days ago the staid old burg was awakened from its lethargy by the sudden appearance of a body of our cavalry, under Col. Munford. Federal troops and horsemen were in the town, feeding upon the forced hospitality of the citizens, and enjoying a fancied security. Their first intimation of our presence was our appearance. Instantly the whole place was in an uproar. The "home guards," consisting of native Virginians and renegade Marylanders, rallied in the streets and on the outskirts, and aided by the Yankee cavalry, attempted to make a stand. Munford, without ado, dashed at once into their ranks, shot and sabred those who did not escape, and the remainder took to flight across the Potomac.

The delight of the people at the arrival of this unexpected succor knew no bounds. They ran into the streets, took the cavalry by the hand, kissed the horses, threw open their houses fed and clothed the men and vented their enthusiasm in a thousand ways.

Since then until the present hour the town has been in the same wild whirl. The advance guard of Jackson entered yesterday, and to-day the main body of his army have been marching through. The streets are thronged with ladies. The doorways and curb stones are like living bouquets of beauty. Everything that wears crinoline or a pretty face is out, and such shouts and waving of handkerchiefs, and hurrahs by the overjoyed gender, never eminated from human lips. Every residence is literally an "open house," where is obeyed the scriptural injunction, "Come ye who are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Tables are spread, soldiers are called in, the ladies stand around and bring to bear upon the keen appetites whole batteries of bread, butter, honey, milk and meats.—No man who enters there goes away hungry or without an eruption of "God speeds" and "Heaven bless you's," that ought to supply him for a life time.

"What regiment is that?" "Sixth Georgia, Ewell's division." "Hurrah for you! Hurrah! Kill all the Yankees!" screamed a bevy of girls." "Hurrah for the gals! Coming back to marry the whole town," shout the Confederates. "Got any tobacco?" says another. "Got any shoes? Give us a slice of bacon and bread. Hoop, hi, hi!" and then the whole crowd break out into a series of yells and screeches that only require the addition of an Indian war dance to complete the scene. I never heard such tumult or saw such enthusiasm in my life. It is the only time, when, without poetic license, one might say truly that the people were perfectly wild. Flags waving, drums beating, dust flying, cannons rumbling, men marching, trains tugging behind—these are the skeleton frame-work of a picture which I leave the reader to fill up for himself.—Longstreet is at Drainsville, and passes here to-morrow.—We are only four miles from the river. Maryland is in sight, and in a few hours its soil will be consecrated by our footsteps, if not our blood.

September 5.—*Maryland!*—Our army is crossing the Potomac. No enemy in sight. PERSONNE.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The Uprising in the West—Salt Manufacture—The Conscript Law.

BALL KNOB, GILES CO., VA., Sept. 6.

I must write a short letter, as your paper is scarce and mine scarcer. On my way to this place, yesterday, I met about fifty volunteers, on foot, and some barefooted, all the way from Jackson county, Va., which is on the Ohio river, on their way to join Gen. Floyd; and you will be glad to hear that eight hundred more, they say, are coming from the same county to join our forces. Some were armed with old Virginia rifles and some with shot guns. All looked cheerful, and seemed to breathe free and stand erect, like freemen released from bondage. They say the West is rising, and thousands are hemmed in by the few traitors and Yankees that infest the country. Open the way and they will come.

Salt, salt, is all the cry here. I left the Washington country Salt Works a few days since, and was surprised to learn that four of the Southern States had made contracts to manufacture salt for their people, and that Virginia had no works, nor any prospect of supplying her people. Georgia had erected works, and is now furnishing to her people large quantities of salt. She, long since, made a contract at a bounty of fifty cents per bushel to the owners of the works for all the salt she may make during the war, not exceeding three hundred thousand bushels per annum. I saw hundreds of bags already filled, containing one bushel each, intended for the wives of the soldiers. Old Rip Van Winkle (North Carolina) had a similar contract, (except that she paid seventy-five cents, instead of fifty cents,) and was also manufacturing in fine style for her poor citizens. Tennessee was fast erecting works, and Alabama will commence in a few days. The city of Richmond has contracted for twelve thousand bushels, one thousand to be delivered every month. Half of these works were sold for $450,000, and bought by a half Yankee and half Virginia Yankee company. They profess to sell the salt at one dollar per bushel, but you can buy so little that it is not worth going after. If you drive two horses to your wagon you can buy two bushels, or a bushel for each horse you drive, and yet, by some means, you can buy from *professed* outsiders a large quantity, provided you will pay from $10 to $12 per bushel for it. I saw a woman who had come fifty miles, riding one of the wagon horses, and driving the wagon—she could only get two bushels of salt. Her husband and son were in the army, so she had to act in their places. The question is daily asked, "What will the Legislature do on the salt question?" From what they *have* done, I should say they will do nothing, except make long speeches, read long extracts from Grotium, Puffendof, Vatell, &c., to show that the Legislature have no *right* to buy salt works, or do anything that prevents actual suffering by the people.

I would close, but I must tell you of a little scene I witnessed yesterday. On my way from Ball Knob to the Yellow Sulpher Springs, in Montgomery county, with three other gentlemen in the back, we met, about a half mile from Blacksburg, a woman on horseback with a child in her arms, and as she passed us one of the gentlemen remarked that he never saw such feet to a woman in his life. Some one replied that women in rocky soil always had large feet. By this time we saw three troopers riding swiftly by, and soon wheel in front of the woman and halt. We stopped and waited until they came up, when at a glance, we discovered the beard on her face, and saw it was a man in disguise. They took him to Blacksburg, and he owned up that he was disguised so that he might pass the guard at that place, who have in custody some conscripts. He said he was bound to Giles county to see his brother. As he passed through town he pretended to open his bosom and suckle the baby. His name is Adams, from the lower part of Montgomery county, about five miles from Alleghany Springs, and is no doubt a deserter. He was taken in custody by the guard, and will be sent to Christiansburg.

The Conscript law is not half executed in this section. I have been at the different Springs, where I saw men from all the States, who had left home to avoid the Conscript act; and unless the idea of Senator Wigfall is carried out, and all men from all the States made to show that they are not conscripts, thousands will evade the law. In Richmond there are more than two thousand conscripts not enrolled. ACCOMACK.

From Western Virginia.

A friend writing us from Monroe county, under date of the 6th, whose letter only reached us last night, gives the following cheering account of affairs in that section. He says: "General Loring moved to-day in the direction of the Kanawha. Fresh recruits are coming in every day from the West. It is reported that Jenkins has received, in the last week, some 1,200 fresh troops. He is now in the Northwest. He captured, a few days ago, in Weston, Lewis county, a large amount of baggage, stores, &c., which was sent there from Beverly to prevent Imboden from getting it. Our cause is bright in this section. Gen. Floyd is hastening preparations to co-operate with Gen. Loring upon the borders of the Buckeye State, and when once fairly in motion, our brave troops will soon clean out the vandals. Gen. Marshall is on the Sandy with a part of his command, and the rest will soon follow. It is believed he will make a junction with Gen. Smith, and aid him in driving the last of the invaders from the soil of Kentucky. You may look for stirring events out West in a short time, and I will try and keep you advised of everything interesting that may occur."

Lynchburg Republican.

Jeff. Thompson.

The latest Federal intelligence of this gentleman was that he was in New Orleans disguised as a negro. The Mobile Tribune's correspondent says: "We may look for an order from Butler's office commanding all negroes within his lines to be washed, for the purpose of detecting the ubiquitous Jeff."

From the London Times.

The Civil War in America.

If the object is to damage the South, and to inflict as much damage to property, and loss to life as possible, then, no doubt, the President may go on, giving blow for blow for years to come. Men can always fight with one weapon or another, so long as they are alive and able to use their limbs. It is a mistake to suppose that money or credit, or tolerable supplies of food, clothing, or ordinary comforts are necessary to the work of cutting throats, blowing out brains, or burning houses. The aborigines of America, as of most other countries, have almost exterminated one another, without money or credit, without stocks of provisions, without clothing, without artillery, without any modern appliance except the rifle.

There are few things so cheap as manslaughter or incendiarism; and if a man has plenty in his pocket, he can buy a box of lucifers, cut a stake from the hedge, or pick up a big stone from the roadside. So we really see no likely termination of the civil war in America by any of the ordinary courses which compel reasonable men to patch up a quarrel. We see no chance of peace except by the sudden and unexpected intervention of Common sense. That benign and useful power has long been installed in a foremost place in European affairs—Her very humility gives her a hearing when the greatest potentates are put out of the question.

By the time several armies have been sacrificed, one after the other, two hundred millions of money have been thrown away, every month looks blacker than the last, and the only people gratified are those who hate both the belligerents—they cannot say which the most—the latter sit down, draw a long breath, wipe the sweat, and the gun powder and blood from their brows, and sulkily shake hands. The Federals and Confederates will come to that at last. When they do it, it is their own affair, and we will not be so impertinent, or so regardless of their feelings, as to suggest that the 1st of September next would be a very good day for the ceremony. But we beg to remind them once more that they must come to this at last, and it is for them to consider whether they would prefer first to destroy half a million more lives and throw away one hundred million more dollars.

From the Jackson Mississippian.

Gen. Beauregard and New Orleans—Breckinridge and the Valley.

In the Mobile Tribune of Monday we are gratified to find the following:

General Beauregard has recovered his health. The whole country will rejoice to learn that the hero of Sumter, Manassas and Shiloh, will soon again take the field. A native of New Orleans, the gallant General knows every foot of ground in and around the city. None possesses to a greater degree the confidence of the army. Indeed, his popularity is unbounded, and even the Yankees respect whilst they fear him. To him, then, should be confided the task of retaking New Orleans. Louisiana would rise to meet him.—In fact, the whole Republic would feel that the great city, now lying like blind Samson, with manacles on her feet and arms at the mercy of the Yankee Philistines, would be ours before frost brings health to the enemy, in spite of grandmotherly fears of bombardment and demolition.

We readily agree with the Tribune in its estimate of the character of General Beauregard and his eminent fitness for the work of recapturing New Orleans. But if there are not some other changes in the army of the West, there is a field in which his services are more needed at present. We want to see him, or some other commander having the faculty of locomotion about him, resume command of this army and *move* it. General Bragg has not only made himself odious to the army and the people by numerous acts of unnecessary tyranny, but he has demonstrated, beyond all cavil, his perfect want of capacity for the important command which he holds. If Beauregard or Breckenridge were at the head of this fine army, we should look for results. If either of these distinguished Generals had been retained in that command for the two months just passed, Tennessee and Kentucky would not now lie writhing at the mercy of an army greatly inferior to our own. The reconnoisance of General Morgan clearly demonstrated the temper of Kentuckians, and what a Southern army could do by going forward—it showed that the apple was ripe, inviting us to step forward and pluck it.—Moments are precious, and if two months more are delayed it will probably be forever too late, and Kentucky will be hopelessly lost to us for all time.

Has the Government which has sent this great invading army into the very heart of our country, to devastate and destroy us, so endeared itself that we must not now strike its minions while they are weak and we are strong? Do we love the invader so well that we refuse to annihilate him now that we have the power?—Are our sympathies so much exercised that we must needs wait until he hurls an overpowering force of three hundred thousand men into Kentucky to prevent our occupation of that State and the liberation of her people? Verily it does seem to us that there can be but one course to pursue, and yet, as we said, moments are precious. A few more days suffered to pass by without action, and the golden opportunity is lost forever. If a man wanted to inflict a fatal stab to the very heart of the Confederacy, we do not see how he could better accomplish that work than by delaying the march of our army to the relief of Kentucky and Tennesse, until the enemy had marshaled his overwheming hosts to prevent it.

The recapture of New Orleans is a thing greatly to be desired, but there is no movement to be compared with that intended for the liberation of Kentucky and Tennessee—the great granaries where our armies are to raise their subsistence. Beauregard is the man to take back New Orleans, and rally to his standard a great army west of the Mississippi river; but Bragg is not the man to command the great army of the Mississippi valley, which should, many days ago, have made its triumphal march to Kentucky.

We have waited patiently and expectantly two months for this army to be put in motion. The eager soldiers panted and clamored for the advance. But a large portion of it is still at Tupelo, and insignificant bands of the enemy are permitted to despoil and insult our people and forage upon our already exhausted country.

We have listened day after day for good tidings from this army; the whole country has been on the *qui vive* expecting every day to hear that Bragg had taken some step toward the great object of the campaign. As yet comparatively nothing has been done, and a feeling of disappointment and restlessness is slowly creeping over the country. The question is asked—How long shall the army be delayed? The answer is a very dark frown from the Commanding General, and the order, "It is none of your buisness."

Instead of rejoicing over the conquests of this army the people have been more than once shocked at the unwonted cruelty and petty tyranny of the Gen'l. Instead of capturing the armies of the enemy, it seems to be his chief ambition to arrest unoffending newspaper correspondents. His mind instead of being absorbed in the vital work before him, seems to be devoted principally to vain effort of destroying the liberty of the press and tyrannizing over a people who have entrusted their lives and earthly salvation in his hands.

The country needs Generals now who will fight the enemy, and devote his whole mind to the driving out of our insolent foe, not to occupy himself with the petty buisness of watching and arresting newspaper men, who have more patriotism and more discretion than he has himself. Bragg has signally failed so far to meet the just expectations of the country, and it is the opinion of many that he is and will continue to be—a failure. Hence the army and the country want Beauregard to resume his command.

We do not believe, however, a better work could be assigned to Gen. Beauregard than that indicated by the Tribune. But every other movement must bend now to the great purpose of driving the enemy from Kentucky and Tennessee. If Beauregard was assigned to New Orleans, and we could have Gen. Breckinridge to lead our armies to Kentucky, the arrangement would give perfect satisfaction to the army and the people, and a few weeks would suffice to show its wisdom. Bragg has fought no battle, Breckinridge has distinguished himself in two battles. Bragg is hated by the entire army; Breckinridge is loved by the soldiers and trusted by civilians. Our brave soldiers would rally under his standard with an alacrity that no other man in the West could inspire. Send Beauregard to New Orleans, if we can have Breckinridge in the valley; if not, then let our old honored chieftain, Beauregard, resume his command. New Orleans is not worth a hundredth part as much to us as Kentucky.

Give Breckinridge the leadership of the army that is to move forward, and the confidence of the soldiers and the people would rejoice in the change; the battle cry would go forth "Breckinridge and Kentucky!" and in less than thirty days Kentucky would be redeemed, and our armies increased by something near one hundred thousand brave Kentuckians and Tennesseeans. The work goes bravely on in Virginia. The grand armies of McClellan and Pope are virtually destroyed. Destroy the army in the valley, and we have only to contend against the raw levies now being forced into the ranks of the Northern army.—All is well if the army of the valley does its duty. Make Breckinridge or Beauregard its leader and it will do it right gloriously.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 13th, 1862.

In the *Senate* to-day, the resolution concerning the execution of Confederate soldiers by Gen. Bragg, without trial, was further discussed. A substitute was finally adopted, requesting the President to inform the Senate whether any soldiers in the army of the Confederate States have been shot, by order of any general officer, without trial according to the rules and regulations for the government of our land forces; and if so, that he will lay before the Senate all the information he has upon the subject, and whether any steps have been taken by the Executive in the matter.

In the *House*, bills passed to create the office of Lieutenant General in the Confederate army—to increase the Signal Corps—to provide for the payment of certain claims against the Confederate States in Missouri; also, a bill to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates in the Confederate army. Yeas, 76: nays, 6.

The Conscript Bill was further discussed.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 15th, 1862.

No news of a reliable character has been received from our army in Maryland for several days.

The New York Herald of the 11th inst., contains nothing later from the seat of war. It mentions a report that Seward will resign and accept a Foreign Mission.

CAVALRY FIGHT IN EAST TENFESSEE—CONFEDERATE VICTORY.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 13th, 1862.

A special despatch to the Evening News, dated Knoxville, Sept. 13th, says that Lieut. Col. Hart's cavalry, belonging to Col. J. Smith's Georgia Legion, had just returned from Cumberland Mountains. They encountered Col. Cliff's brigade of renegade Tennesseeans near Jamestown, when a desperate fight ensued. Fifty of the enemy were killed, 20 prisoners and 30 horses taken without loss to the Confederates. Col. Cliff was taken prisoner.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 15th, 1862.

In the *Senate* the Military Exemption Bill was discussed all day.

A communication from the President, informs the Senate, in reply to a resolution of inquiry of that body, relative to the execution of soldiers in the Confederate Army, that he has no information of any executions of soldiers in the Confederate Army by any General officer without trial.

In the *House* resolutions of inquiry relative to the establishment of Asylums for indigent invalid soldiers and bounty lands, were adopted.

The Conscript Bill was further discussed and amendmen's adopted exempting Regiments of State troops organized in Texas for the protection of the frontiers of that State.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 15th, 1862.

The Virginia Legislature assembled to-day in extra session. Gov. Letcher's message urges prompt action to increase the supply of salt for the people of the State; advocates an aggressive war against the enemy, and recommends that an amnesty be granted to loyal citizens in portions of the State overrun by the enemy, who have taken oaths binding them to abstain from active participation in the war. He expresses a confident opinion that the usurping government under Pierpont will soon be overthrown; denounces extortion and extortioners, and concludes with congratulations at the bright and glorious prospects before the country.

FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 15th, 1862.

Official dispatches received here state that Gen. Loring has defeated the enemy in the Kanawha Valley, Virginia, and that Gen. Jenkins had made a successful raid into Ohio. Gen. McCown has made application for a large number of arms for the Kentuckians who are joining the Confederate army.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 15th, 1862.

Nothing later from Maryland. The Northern papers of the 11th, report that McClellan's army had marched beyond Rockville in quest of the Rebels, and a battle was expected in a few days between that place and Frederick.

FROM TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept 15th, 1862.

Intelligence received by the Daily Rebel says that Buell has returned in force to Nashville, stolen between 10 and 12,000 negroes, and is working them on the fortifications around Nashville. The negroes are starving; many have escaped to their owners.

Large meetings were being held by Tennesseans in Middle Tennessee and counties around, resolving never to allow the enemy again to control their State.

FROM AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. 15th, 1862.

The Savannah Republican of this morning has a letter from Lake City, Florida, of the date of the 12th instant, which says that a Confederate battery near the mouth of the St. John's River, on the 11th instant, repulsed two Federal gunboats, which were badly riddled and crippled. Our loss was one man killed and four slightly wounded.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 16th, 1862.

In the Senate, Mr. Hill, of Georgia, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill declaring certain persons alien enemies. The bill provides that the President shall issue his proclamation requiring all persons within the Confederate States, who refuse to support this Government to depart, within forty days, beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the Confederate States; *Provided*, that if any of said persons shall, during the forty days, abandon the Government of the United States, and renounce by oath of allegiance thereto, etc., shall be relieved of the penalties against alien enemies.

The military exemption bill was further considered, and the constitutional question discussed for several days was disposed of by the adoption of the amendment, excepting from exemption such State officers as the several States may have declared by law to be liable to militia duty. An amendment to exempt one Editor of each newspaper was rejected:—ayes 8, noes 14. Motion to strike out ministers of the gospel was negatived—yeas 5, nays 17. Adjourned.

In the House, a resolution from the Senate fixing on the 30th of September as the day for the adjournment of Congress was agreed to.

The conscript bill was further discussed.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 16th, 1862.

Northern dates to the 14th inst have been received.

The New York Herald says: "The Rebel camp at Frederick, Maryland, was broken up on Friday, and the army marched to Hagerstown, preparatory to marching into Pennsylvania, to Chambersburg.

The Herald also says "the Rebels have retreated from their position in Kentucky, before Cincinnati. Kirby Smith made a speech to his army on Wednesday, assuring them that in a few days they would quarter in Cincinnati."

The Washington Chronicle of the 13th inst. says that Gen. Loring made an attack on Harper's Ferry on Friday and was repulsed with great slaughter, and that the attack was renewed the next day with the same result.

The excitement at Harrisburg and Philadelphia is increasing.

The Chronicle also reports 40,000 "rebels," under Gen. Beauregard, left Richmond on Tuesday to reinforce General Lee, and that New Orleans is threatened by a considerable army, under Gens. Breckinridge and VanDorn.

In New York on Friday, stock declined ¼ a 1 per cent.—U. S. was quoted at 99¾; gold 110¼. Exchange 130 a 131. Liverpool dates to the 4th have been received. The European news is unimportant. Breadstuffs had declined.—Cotton had advanced 2d a 3d since Friday.

GEN. PRICE IN PURSUIT OF THE HESSIANS—THEIR ROUTE, &c.

TUPELO, Sept. 16th, 1862.

Gen. Price's army moved from Baldwin, Miss., on 1st Friday, on a forced march. A messenger has just arrived, who reports that on Saturday afternoon the advance guard, under Gen. Armstrong, surprised and attacked a Yankee force 6,000 strong, at Iuka, driving them out of town, and taking 200 prisoners. Gen. Price with the main body of his army came up on Sunday morning, when the enemy fled in the direction of Eastport, leaving in our hands one hundred thousand dollars worth of stores, principally flour and salt. Gen Price gave chase, and when last heard from was seven miles behind the enemy.

TELEGRAPH OPEN TO HUNTSVILLE.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 16th, 1862.

Telegraphic communication has been established to Huntsville. The Yankees destroyed all the works and engines of the Memphis and Charleston Rail Road before leaving that place.

FROM GEN. LORING'S DIVISION—HE TAKES CHARLESTON, VA.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 17th, 1862.

A special dispatch from Gen. Loring, dated Charleston, Kanawha county, Va., says:

After incessant skirmishing we took this place at 3 P. M. The enemy were six regiments strong, and made a stout resistance, burning their stores and most of this town in their retreat. Our loss is slight. The enemy's is heavy.—The enemy is in full retreat. Jenkins is in his rear.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 17th, 1862.

In the House on yesterday, Mr. Foote introduced a resolution proposing to send a Commissioner or Commissioners to Washington, empowered to propose terms of a just and honorable peace. Mr. Holt, of Georgia, submitted a substitute declaring that the people of the Confederate States have ardently desired peace from the beginning, and whenever the United States government shall manifest a like anxiety, it shall be the duty of the President to appoint Commissioners to treat and negotiate with said Government. The resolution and substitute were laid on the table. Yeas 59. Nays 20.

Figures worth Noticing.

The public debt of the Confederate States on the first of August was $347,748,830 70—tolerably tall figures, but almost dwarfish compared with those on the Yankee side. This war has cost *them* at least *fifteen hundred millions*, and is assuming every day grander proportions of expenditure. At the rate of six millions a day another year of hostilities on the present scale would swell their debt to $3,700,000,000! the annual interest of which *at six per cent.* would be upwards of $220,000,000! The support of their corrupt government would require $100 000,000 more, making a total of THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, AT LEAST, TO BE RAISED ANNUALLY FROM A RUINED COMMERCE AND PEOPLE! Truly this is a refreshing prospect for the Yankees to exult over.

Petersburg Express.

Clement L. Vallandigham has been nominated by the Democracy of the 3d district of Ohio for re-election to Congress.

Timely Hints.

A friend has called our attention to the following hints from "Hall's Journal of Health," which may not be out of place at the present time:—

YELLOW FEVER ANTIDOTE.—A Portuguese Medical Journal states, that when the Yellow Fever prevailed at *Lisbon*, all those persons escaped who lived in houses lighted by gas.

We have several times stated in these pages, that those who lived where fever and ague and chills and fever prevailed, might avoid them by the practicable expedient of kindling a brisk fire in the family-room at daylight and at sundown throughout the year (and eating breakfast before going out to work:) the philosophy of the fact, in both cases, being the same, that heat, from whatever source, rarefies the impregnated air, making it, in the first place, less concentrated, and, therefore, less malignant, besides causing it to ascend above the breathing point, and producing those drafts of air, which, under all circumstances, are self-purifying. The antagonistic properties of fire against all the fevers of this country, from the simple chill and fever, up-to the deadly "congestive," and the malignant "yellow," we have many a time verified in our own person, in places where these diseases love to revel.

We have spent a lifetime ourselves in the West and extreme South, and know in our own person, and as to those who had firmness to follow our recommendation, that whole families will escape all the forms of Fall fevers who will have bright fires kindled at sunrise and sunset in the family room. But it is too plain a prescription to secure observance in more than one family in ten thousand. After the third frost, and until the Fall of the next year, it is an important means of health for persons to sleep with an outer door or window partly open, having the bed in such a position, as to be protected from a draught of air. We advise that no person should go to work or take exercise in the morning on an empty stomach; but if it is stimulated to action by a cup of coffee, or a crust of bread, or apple, or orange, exercise can be taken, not only with impunity, but to high advantage in all chill and fever localities.

From the Richmond Whig.

Twenty-Six Pitched Battles.

It has been fashionable of late to speak of the present war as the greatest known in history. Yet we doubt whether its real vastness is generally appreciated. It is true that in other wars larger armies may have been assembled; but there has been no war which, in the extent of the territory over which it has raged, in the size of the armies employed on either side, in the magnitude of the operations, and the quick succession of battles, has been at all comparable with the one in which we are engaged. In modern times it is impossible to rival the numbers that followed Xerxes into Greece, or that Tamerlane and Genghis Khan led from the centre to the extremities of Asia. But neither the times nor the circumstances permit analogies to be drawn with these cases. If we compare this struggle with the conflicts in which Europe was engaged during the wars of Napoleon, we shall find that those were inferior in many of the elements we have specified. The armies were large—toward the end immense—but the area over which the wars were waged was comparatively small, operations were more circumscribed in their nature, and the contest was generally terminated in a single battle, after half a dozen minor combats.

Last year our military operations were characterized by an unaccountable lassitude. There were only four battles of importance during the campaign—Manassas, Oak Hill, Belmont and Leesburg. This year, on the contrary, there has been a rapid succession of battles, which, we believe, is not equalled in history. Since the 1st of May there have been twenty-six pitched battles, to say nothing of the naval attacks on Vicksburg and Drewry's Bluff, and the encounter between the Arkansas and the enemy's fleet on the Mississippi. The following is the series of battles:

CONFEDERATE VICTORIES.

McDowell,
Front Royal,
Strasburg,
Winchester,
Cross Keys,
Port Republic,
Williamsburg,
Barhamsville,
Seven Pines,
Mechanicsville,
Gaines' Mills,
Savage's Station,
White Oak Swamp,
Malvern Hill,
Cedar Run,
Manassas Junction (August 27th,)
Manassas Plains (August 29th,)
Manassas Plains (August 30th.)
Murfreesboro',
Cynthiana,
Gallatin,
Tazewell,
Johnson's Defeat
Richmond, Ky.

YANKEE VICTORIES.

Lewisburg,
Hanover Court House.

Besides these, there have been a great many skirmishes and combats, in almost all of which the Yankees have been defeated.

The list given by the *Whig* is far from full. Baton Rouge was the scene of a hard fought pitched battle, and a Confederate victory, and Shiloh was the turning point of the war—the first great Confederate recoil upon the enemy, who had been seeking to drive us to the wall.—JOURNAL.

From the State Journal.

Messrs Editors:—Having participated in the late fight at Washington, we will be pardoned for appearing before the public when the motives are simply to do justice to true merit. Private James H. Poole, a son of Captain Poole, who was in command of the infantry, and a member of his father's company, 10th regiment (artillery) was in the engagement, and highly distinguished for most intrepid conduct. As witnesses of his true heroism, we would do violence to our sense of duty as soldiers as well as to true martial worth, did we fail to bring it to the attention of those who have the power to reward it.

He fought under Captain Manney, who took charge of the artillery captured from the enemy and managed them so effectually. Young Poole fought as a cannonier, and the enemy's gunboats had got perfect range of the guns stationed in the street. Shell, grape and canister flew like hail around him, and the men by his side fell one by one dead or wounded. Undismayed he stood, when almost the last man by the gun had been disabled, and with unblanched eye and steady nerve he held the lanyard in his hand waiting the command to fire.

Never was gallantry in youth or age more conspicuous. Never did man occupy, on any field, a more dangerous position, with less apparent emotion. No words can express the admiration of those who witnessed it, and every man who saw young Poole in the midst of that shower of grape, canister and shell, and the stern defiance which he exhibited, would be glad to see him suitably promoted. If ever private won a commission by good conduct on the field, James H. Poole has justly earned it.

HENRY MACRAE,
Capt. Co. C, 8th Reg't N. C. T.
GASTON P. COBB,
Capt. Co. I, 8th Regt N. C. T.

SUBSTITUTE FOR OIL PAINT—WASH FOR BUILDINGS. This wash is not only a protection against fire, but renders brick work impervious to water. The basis is lime, which must be slacked in a tub with hot water to keep in the steam. It should then be passed in a semi-fluid state through a fine sieve. Take six quarts of fine lime and one quart of clean rock salt for each gallon of water, the salt to be dissolved by boiling, and the impurities skimmed off. To five gallons of this mixture of salt and lime add one pound of alum, half a pound of copperas, three-fourths of a pound of potash, (the last to be added gradually,) four quarts of fine sand or hard wood ashes. Add coloring matter to suit the fancy. It must be applied with a brush. It looks as well as paint, and is as lasting as slate. It stops small leaks, prevents moss from growing, and renders the work incombustible.—*Rome Courier.*

REPUDIATION FORESHADOWED.—At a recent "war meeting" held in Brooklyn, the Hon. H. B. Stanton, in order to stimulate the bellicose feelings of his auditors, said, amongst other things, that "if our government went to pieces there would be no United States to pay the debt, and he would advise those who had anything invested in United States stocks to save all and spend half."

This looks a good deal like preparing the public mind in Lincolndom for a repudiation of the enormous war debt which is running up there at the rate of some *six millions a day*. There is no other way of ever paying it.—*Petersburg Express.*

DEPLORABLE.—Washington letters to the Northern press depict the condition of the emancipated negroes there as terrible. They are literally starving, and still the numbers are increasing. Without the assistance of the government, they would all die like murrained sheep, they are so lazy and helpless.—*Petersburg Express.*

Jackson Crossing the Potomac.

The Rockingham Register says that a gentleman from Winchester, who saw General Jackson when he crossed the Potomac, describes the passage of our victorious hosts into Maryland as the grandest sight he ever witnessed. When our army reached the middle of the river, which they were wading, the troops were halted, Gen. Jackson pulled off his hat, and the splendid bands of music struck up the inspiring air of "Maryland, my Maryland!" which was responded to and sung with "the spirit and with the understanding" by all who could sing, and the names of all who could then and there sing was legion. It sounded in the ears of the tyrants on the other side like mighty thunder. The fact that our army was to pass over the Potomac into Maryland, was, of course, known to many of the gallant sons of that long oppressed and down trodden State, and they were there to welcome the Confederate soldiers to the land of Howard, and Pinckney and Carroll. It is said that our army received, at once, an accession of five hundred gallant spirits, whose arms will assist in tearing the chains from the limbs of their captive fellow-citizens.

It was, indeed, a grand sight to see our victorious army moving in triumph, and without interruption, from "old Virginia's shore" to the northern bank of the Potomac; but it will be a sublimer sight to witness the sudden uprising of a noble people, who have so long been denied the privilege of mingling fraternally with their brethren of the sunny South. God speed and defend the right!—*Rich. Whig.*

The Fight at Poolesville—Handsome Aid from our Friends in Maryland.

The only resistance our troops encountered in crossing the Potomac was from the 1st Massachusetts cavalry, who had been appointed to that duty. They were fired into by the Confederates, and scampered at a rapid rate. A letter to the New York Tribune says:

The road had been clear in the morning, and was counted on for unobstructed retreat; but while the manœuvering in front had consumed the day some Maryland traitor had piled stones at the worst place on the road in such quantity that the horses at a gallop could not fail to go down. Enveloped in clouds of dust the head of the retreating column disappeared, some of the soldiers following them to the Third Avenue.

The arrival of the members of the 8th soon after added still further to the ill-feeling, and was used as a pretext by the most disorderly ones to incite an outbreak. Altercations occurred between the guards and members of the 53d, but were quelled without bloodshed. There is a company of Indians attached to this regiment, and one of them, a monstrous powerful fellow, got into a melee, and getting knocked down, became enraged and attempted to practice the bayonet exercise upon officers and others, who had considerable difficulty in wrenching the musket from his hands. He turned away with a smile on his face, and in a minute after he was seen with another musket just in the act of attempting to drive the bayonet through the body of the soldier who had struck him, but he was again seized, disarmed, and taken in charge by his brother Indians.

Thus matters continued throughout the afternoon, until about 5 P. M., when the regiment received assurances from a Government officer that they should certainly receive their money this (Wednesday) morning, which was all the men desired, and the announcement was received with applause.

Subsequently the money for paying the men was brought into camp, and they were to receive it without delay.

From the Memphis (Grenada) Appeal.

Our Success.

The success of our armies on almost every field within the past month or two is not only in the highest degree cheering, but such as almost to overwhelm us with joy and thankfulness. The enemy have been repulsed with heavy loss at all points, and is now thrown upon the defensive, fortifying himself on his own soil against the onward progress of our forces. Washington City is trembling, and Cincinnatti as well as Louisville are now doubtless seriously threatened.

Particulars are slow in reaching us, but enough has been received to convince us that both Tennessee and Kentucky, and probably Maryland, will speedily be freed from the presence of the Federal armies. This of itself will add at least one hundred thousand men to our forces, and thus enable our generals to follow up their successes and carry the war into the enemy's country.

The occupation of Cincinnati by our army will put the enemy who occupy our cities on better behavior than they have heretofore exhibited, as it will enable us to retaliate for ill-usage and maltreatment. The prospects before us are in fact encouraging in every respect, and augur well for our ultimate success. The North is beginning to feel sorely the burdens of the war, and, if we are not mistaken, will ere long manifest a disposition to put a stop to further bloodshed in her vain efforts to restore and preserve the Union. The war party there will find themselves in the minority before the Christmas holidays; and the great effort of the South now should be to put herself in a position to demand and obtain a favorable and equitable treaty. To this end let the people rally cheerfully to the support of the government and the assistance of our generals in the field. The fortunes of war are now with us, and we only have to seize upon the tide in order to be wafted on to a successful and glorious triumph.

THE GREAT ROCK FIGHT.—We referred yesterday to the fact that a North Carolina regiment, having exhausted their ammunition in one of the late battles, took to pelting the Yankees with stones, and actually held them at bay until a Louisiana regiment came to their relief. The Richmond Examiner corroborates the statement, and give the results of the fight as follows:

Two gentlemen who, since the battle of the 30th ult., have been engaged in burying the dead on the plains of Manassas, arrived at Gordonsville yesterday. They report that near a rocky cut in the railroad, which runs through the battle field, they counted seventy Yankees who had been killed with pieces of rock. The rocks, clotted with blood, lay near, and in many cases upon, the inanimate forms of the Yankee soldiers. This account corroborates the story which we had previously heard of a regiment of our men, during the battle of the 30th, after having exhausted their ammunition, assailed their adversaries with stones and pieces of rock.

Savannah Republican.

Proclamation of General Smith to the People of Kentucky.

KENTUCKIANS: I am authorized by the President of the Confederacy to organize troops and issue commissions. I appeal to you to make one effort for your principles, for your institutions and for your State; rally under your flag, organize and muster your men in the cause of the South.

Breckinridge, Buckner, and their brave Kentuckians are on their way to join you. Make one effort. Strike one blow, and your State will be saved from Yankee thraldom, and take a place in the van of the Confederacy, where her institutions and her principles rightfully place her.

[Signed] KIRBY SMITH.
Major-General, C. S. A.

From the Chattanooga Rebel.

It will be seen from the order of Gen. Bragg, which is published below, that the Conscript Law is to be enforced in East Tennessee. All persons of conscript age are allowed to volunteer in such companies as they may select in thirty days. This, then, is the best opportunity that will be allowed for volunteering. Will you not come forward as one man at the call of your country? But recently a hated enemy occupied much of our country; he is driven back; our armies press upon him, and even now his capital trembles to its fall. Our victorious armies must be supported by the reserved strength of the people. Tennessee must protect her fair fame by coming to the rescue. Her sons are held captive in Northern prison houses, and the tyrant has sworn that he will reduce her to obedience to his will. He shall be foiled. The alternative of slavery or freedom is presented. Who will hesitate? To arms! then, men of Tennesse, and let your shouts of victory be heard by the enemy in his own hand. Go to where your brothers from this and other States have driven him to the border, and visit upon him the calamities with which he was wont to affl

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPT'R 13, 1862.

The War.

It is difficult to arrive at any accurate conclusion as to the correctness of any reports from the different seats of war, Eastern or Western. Our own government is reticent, not only as to the present and future, but also as to the past. The telegrams and other accounts from the Yankee Generals are wholly unreliable, so that, between silence on one side and mendacity on the other, the labor of the editor who tries to "keep the run" of military events is sufficiently arduous, whilst anything like certainty is an impossible attainment.

Are the reports about the entrance of our troops into Maryland true? Now, it seems strange that, after so many positive assertions of the fact, any doubt of its authenticity should exist: but we have had so many reports, and these reports so frequently conflicting, that people accept nothing upon mere verbal assertion, no matter how "reliable" the asserter may be. All these reports cannot be true, but we think it may fairly be taken as ascertained that a portion of our army did cross the Potomac as early as Thursday of last week (the 4th instant,) although the Baltimore *American* of Saturday contradicts the report of any such crossing or the presence of any Confederate troops in Maryland as late as Friday afternoon. Yet in the same connection it announces that as a matter of precaution the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had suspended operations between Frederick on the East and Cumberland on the West. There is evidently great consternation, and the assertion of the *American* may be made to quiet public feeling and prevent a panic among the Lincoln men.

The Lynchburg *Republican* of Tuesday says that "From an officer of the army who left Leesburg on Thursday, we have a confirmation of the report that our army crossed the Potomac on that day." The Lynchburg *Virginian* has the same account. So far it would seem as though there must be truth in the report of a Confederate force having crossed the Potomac, but all else is very vague. We *must* wait for further developments, so we might as well wait with all the patience we can muster. The reports say that our expeditionary force numbers seventy-five thousand men under Jackson, Longstreet and the two Hills.

As will be seen, we have chosen to err rather on the side of over-cautiousness, than, by taking anything for granted, to raise any expectations that may not be realized. We may remark, however, that although we cannot assert it positively, we have private information that renders it more than probable that our forces have advanced far into "the bowels of the land," and that even more startling news than any we have yet received may be looked for at any time. Our troops at the Relay House, in Baltimore or at some other points would not surprise us.

We might go farther, and say that we have private assurances that all is right in Maryland, but we must take and give these with many grains of allowance.—Upon Maryland all eyes are now turned. Much depends upon the solution of the question, Whether our army shall march into Maryland as liberators, or be regarded as invaders. If the first, much is gained. If the latter, the hope of gaining an additional State is lost.

The news from the West is encouraging, although it is equally vague with that from the lines on both sides of the Potomac. That our armies are pushing the enemy out of Kentucky and Tennessee, is evident. That our troops were within some forty or fifty miles of Covington, a week ago, is also pretty certain. That they *may* have reached the Ohio, demanded the surrender of Cincinnati, and even have obtained it, is by no means impossible, but is not confirmed, at least not in the manner and at the time previously reported. Yet there may have been a mistake of a day in some of the accounts, which would reconcile the apparent discrepancy.

We do not find anything at all confirmatory of the capture of Louisville by our troops. On the contrary, we believe that nothing of the kind has been attempted as yet. In order to really "hold, occupy and possess" the Western States of the Confederacy we must regain possession of the Mississippi, by repossessing such point or points as will command it, say Columbus, Ky., or some other suitable points, which can be held against any attack by water, and were only abandoned in the early part of the year because of the necessity of retreat on the part of our army. Now that our army is advancing, the river can again be held. And so perhaps the Ohio may be, by batteries placed at suitable points, if we can maintain the superiority of our arms on land. With this done, and the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers obstructed and *defended*, we will be comparatively safe during the winter, and able to finish the recovery of Kentucky and Tennessee, and prepare for that of Missouri. Without such precautions, we may as well consider all our late successes as still of doubtful value.

By the way we notice that the New York *Herald* says that among the captured in the late battles near Manassas, is the Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, of North Carolina, an aid to General Jackson. He was, taken Monday morning on a reconnoisance. We presume the Herald alludes to Captain Sam. Ashe, son of Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, who, we believe was acting as Adjutant of General Pender's brigade, and who, we regret to learn, *was* captured.

On Monday last, the 8th instant, about 12 o'clock Hon. Z. B. Vance, of Buncombe, was inaugurated Governor of North Carolina. The oaths of office were administered by the Chief Justice of the State, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen, the ceremonies of the inauguration taking place near the west entrance of the State House, where a platform had been erected for the purpose, and from which the inaugural address was delivered. We publish this document to-day in full.

We might express our dissent from some portions of the *quasi*-historical sketch which forms the opening part of Governor Vance's address, but we do not wish to mar the heartiness and cordiality of the approval which the general tone of the document merits, by any criticisms upon immaterial parts. As a whole, the Address is bold, manly and patriotic. It breathes a spirit and indicates a policy which if carried out and adhered to by Governor Vance, will redound to his own credit and to the welfare of the State.

As we take it for granted that there is not a reader of our paper who will not also read the inaugural for himself, we deem anything like a synopsis wholly unnecessary, and shall conclude by quoting and endorsing the following paragraph:

"To prosecute this war with success, there is quite as much for our people as for our soldiers to do. One of the most vital elements of our success is harmony. On this great issue of existence itself, let there, I pray you, be no dissenting voice in our borders. Let the names and watchwords which once divided us, divide us no more forever. Let a new order of things take place, and, whilst the contest lasts, at least, let us see nothing, hear nothing, know nothing, but our country and its sufferings."

A private letter received here mentions the fact that Captain R. B. McRae of the 7th N. C. T. had been seriously wounded in one of the recent battles. He was at Fairfax Court House. It is hoped that his wounds are not dangerous. Sergeant McKethan of Captain McRae's company is also wounded. These are the only casualties heard of among the troops from this immediate section.

THE OHIO RIVER, opposite Cincinnati is 1800 feet, or 600 yards wide—about a third of a mile. Easy shelling distance.

WITH General Lee's headquarters at Frederick, Maryland, he is nearly equidistant from the Relay House, Washington City, or Harrisburg, Penn., and can direct his blows at any of these points. He may make reprisals on Pennsylvania, from the line of which State is not far from our lines.

But it is reasonable to suppose that his first efforts will be made to clear the enemy out of Maryland, to arouse the spirit of her people and organize her forces to fight for independence. The reports so far are favourable, although the section of country in which Frederick is situated is by no means the strongest Southern portion of the State; and, indeed, its fidelity to the South at the outbreak of hostilities, was more than doubtful. One thing:—Our troops will get supplies, and if they can control a good portion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad our men will get full rations and be able to buy new shoes.

But we may be sure that General Lee will not let grass grow under his feet, or the feet of his gallant men. As a rallying centre for the Southern men of the upper counties of Maryland, Frederick will be held, and will be of value, but not in itself. The Northern Railroad connections with Baltimore must be interrupted and the great centre, Baltimore, liberated, and the State raised in the rear of the Federal Capital. Now is the time for Maryland, and for the Confederacy. The fresh and comparatively untouched resources of Maryland would add greatly to the efficiency of our armies. The presence of these armies gives Maryland, if she be with us at heart, the chance to take the "despot's heel" from her "shore" both Eastern and Western.

Stuart and Jackson are no doubt in the advance.—Stuart's cavalry, besides acting as a hand to strike, are essentially the eyes of our army. They go ahead and see things.

Western accounts represent the army that got cut up by Kirby Smith at Richmond, Ky., as being composed of new levies, green and good for nothing but to get killed. Most of the levies called for by Mr. Lincoln, and now being raised, must, for months, be like the troops that Bull Nelson had.

"The last of our expeditionary force, Ripley's brigade, crossed the Potomac on Saturday. We have heard a report that Jackson had had an affair with Wool, in Maryland, in which affair the veteran general was badly *wooled*. We do not know what reliance to place upon the account, but of this we may rest assured, that if there was a fight between troops under Wool and Jackson respectively, Jackson did not get the worst of it.

WE have before us, in the New York *Herald* of a recent date, a list of the line officers of the Northern Navy, and are struck with the number of Southern men still retaining positions in that service, and thus operating directly against their native States and their own people. Of the four Rear Admirals on the active list three, to wit: David Farragut, Samuel F. Dupont and Louis M. Goldsborough, were born South of Mason and Dixon's line. Where the fourth, Andrew H. Foote was born we do not know. There are in active service against our coasts officers in high positions from every one of the Confederate States, North Carolina not excepted, nor South Carolina either.

In this respect the Navy presents a marked contrast to the army, which is due probably to the character of the first named service, which isolates them wholly from the people and gives them no home but their ships, and no country but their flag.

THE re occupation of Kentucky and Tennessee, and of Western Virginia, will add greatly to the effective force of the Confederate army, for although in North Kentucky, East Tennessee and Western Virginia there is any number of traitors there are also in all of these sections vast numbers of good and true men, who have been kept under the heel and unable to organize, while the tories were armed and backed by the Federal forces. Northwestern Virginia we had once feared would never come back to us, but we now think that it certainly will of its own accord, and almost wholly by its own exertions, save and except the Pan Handle, which is not in any way Virginia except in name.

WE are requested to call the attention of the ladies to the fact that wounded soldiers, needing and demanding aid and kindness, are now daily arriving from the scenes of the recent engagements at Manassas. The whole work of attending to these sufferers has recently been borne by some five or six zealous and Christian ladies, whose zeal is still warm, but whose physical energies are almost wholly exhausted. This ought not to be so, while there are so many full of health and strength, who ought to bear a part and relieve these ladies, and show now their appreciation of the exertions and sufferings of the men who have borne the heat and burthen of the day of battle.

Hundreds flocked to see the troops go on, in the full flush of life and hope—let some go now to administer to those who come back wounded, sick and weary.

We dislike to be always preaching, but we think it is due to state the facts plainly as stated to us. The suffering soldiers are passing through. Five or six ladies only have recently been attending. These facts brought home to the balance ought to be sufficient to interest them in the cause. If they are not, then, of course, nothing that we could say would be.

WE are requested to state that the company to the command of which Captain W. S. Norment has been appointed, is company "F," and not company D, 51st Regiment N. C. T., as stated in our issue of the 4th.—Captain J. R. McDonald is in command of Company "D," and has always been.

☞ The Millergeville (Ga.) Recorder says that dog-skins properly trimmed and tanned, make excellent shoe leather, equal to calf-skin. We don't want to kill the dogs, but we want their skins, and if they can live without it, they are welcome.

Perhaps a further saving might be made if the *bark* of the dog could be used to tan his hide.

In the last issue of the Goldsboro' Tribune, T. LORING, Esq., announces his retirement from that paper, the business of which, in all its branches, is committed to the charge of Messrs. GRIFFITH BROCKETT and N. S. RICHARDSON.

Mr. LORING's retirement is due to the state of his health, which requires a cessation from the business duties of his position.

THAT CUMBERLAND GAP has not yet been taken by siege, but is likely soon to be taken by assault, will be seen by the following, taken from the Knoxville *Register* of the 9th inst.:

Cumberland Gap.

Divers rumors were in circulation yesterday in regard to affairs in the Cumberland Mountain, one of which was to the effect that a regiment of the starving garrison at Cumberland Gap had got possession of Big Creek Gap, and so blockaded it as to cut off communication between this department and the army of Gen. Smith. In consequence of this rumor there have been plain demonstrations of satisfaction, if not open rejoicing, among the tories of this section. We have good reason to doubt the truth of this report; but even were it true, we do not know what ground of rejoicing our enemies have in the circumstance, as it only seals the doom of the Federal force at the Gap, by rendering it absolutely necessary that the Confederate army who have so long been investing it, in the hope of gaining a bloodless victory, shall now take the place by storm.—Much has been said about the sacrifice of life it would cost to storm the fortifications at the Gap; but we believe none of our officers have any doubt that it could be successfully done, if the word were only given to the dauntless men who have so long been sitting idly down before it chafing at their inactivity. We also doubt very much if the loss of life would be any greater in the assault necessary to carry the Gap, than has occurred from the skirmishing and bushwhacking of the last month, in which their position has given the enemy such admirable advantages for their forays and sorties. We shall confidently look to see the desperate and insolent foe dislodged from the Gap during the week, communication opened betwen East Tennessee and Kentucky, and the large army on this side the mountains liberated to co-operate with Gen. Smith, in Kentucky.

THE NEW CENSUS of San Francisco shews the population of that city to amount to 90,000.

☞ Five thousand new subscribers are wanted for this paper.

Painful Accident.

We learn that last evening, about 7½ o'clock, a most painful accident occurred on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, a short distance this side of the North East Bridge, resulting in severe, if not fatal injuries to Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, President of the road, whose left thigh was broken—his right leg shattered below the knee, and his right foot almost crushed off, besides other injuries The right leg has since been amputated just below the knee.

It would seem that Mr. Ashe, who lives some nineteen miles from town on the line of the railroad, started home yesterday evening on a hand-car intending to get to the turn-out at North East and wait there until the down mail train passed, before proceeding farther. He was confident that he could easily reach that point some time before the mail train would be due there. For some reason the hand-car did not get there in time. When within about a quarter of a mile of the turn-out the train met and struck it, picking it up on the cow-catcher. The others who were with Mr. Ashe on the hand-car had got off and escaped. He alone was hurt as already described. When discovered he could not for some time be recognized. He was brought into town and received all the attention that friendship and medical skill could suggest. From the terrible nature of the injuries, it is evident that the case must be critical in the extreme.

Unfortunately there was no light either on the hand-car or the engine. It appears that the regular engine had somehow given out, and an engine purchased from the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, which was being brought down in the rear of the train, had to be put in front to haul the train to town. The engine had no light.

At the latest accounts Mr. Ashe was somewhat easier, though of course his case depends the turn which things may take, and this cannot yet be ascertained.

THERE is really nothing new from Maryland that can be regarded as authentic. General Lee at the latest dates still had his headquarters at Frederick City.—Jackson was not at headquarters, and will soon be heard from. The officer bearing despatches from General Lee to the President left Frederick on Monday afternoon, and arrived in Richmond on Thursday afternoon, being three days on the road. This is about the latest news brought.

Let us recollect that only a small portion of our troops crossed the Potomac on Thursday of last week—that the main body crossed on Friday, and that the whole crossing was not completed until late on Saturday, and we will then be prepared to understand why it is that up to Monday afternoon no great or startling events had occurred. Frederick City is a day's march from the points of crossing. A great many things *may* have happened, but if so, we have no information of anything that has happened later than Monday afternoon All the rest is conjecture and not news.

Is It Invasion?

We notice that many of our cotemporaries refer to the entrance of our troops into Maryland as an "invasion." We doubt if this word be properly applicable to the present movement of the forces of General Lee. We do not enter Maryland as enemies, but as friends. We come to liberate, not to conquer. We enter Maryland under the assumption that Maryland is really with us, and that in truth her people are our people, and her soil our soil. If we be correct in this assumption, then it is no invasion but a rescue. If we are not correct in this assumption then we will be apt to experience the consequences of our error, for it cannot be denied that, in order to the full success of our military movements north of the Potomac, we must have the support and co operation of the people of Maryland—certainly not their hostility. The accounts so far seem to be favorable, but they are only up to three days after the first of our troops had passed, and only the very day after headquarters had been established on Maryland soil.

THE width of the Cape Fear River, opposite Market-street, is 730 feet. We think this exact. The width of the Ohio, at Cincinnati, is 1800 feet. That is, the Ohio is nearly 2½ times wider than the Cape Fear at Market-street, which is the narrowest point below the junction of the two branches. The Ohio bank is low. The Kentucky bank is high and commands the opposite shore, so that batteries at Covington could destroy Cincinnati.

Owing to the position of things in many parts of Tennessee, the Conscription law had not, so far, been generally put in force in that State. The Knoxville *Register* of the 10th instant is informed, however, on good authority, that an order has been issued for the rigid enforcement of the amended Conscript law in Tennessee.

THE telegraph says that Garabaldi has been defeated, wounded and captured. Served him right. He would not keep quiet. He was a common disturber of the peace, a red Republican, and if here, would have been a Black Republican, worse than Carl Schurz, or others of that class. As well hang him now as any other time.

APPARENTLY the weather question has been reconsidered, and summer has come back again. It is warm enough, and the mosquitoes are numerous

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WE have just heard of the death of Lieutenant F. J. Moore, of the Wilmington Light Infantry, from the effects of a wound received at Cedar Run. He died at Stanton, Va., on the 8th instant.

Lieutenant Moore was one of our best officers, and among our most intelligent and promising citizens. His loss will be deeply regretted by all who knew him.

From the Chattanooga Rebel.

We give this morning an extract from a letter of Gen. Bragg to a friend. There is one thing in the letter to which we invite especial attention—that is his allusion to his course in reference to grog shops and gambling houses. We sincerely hope Gen. Bragg will have every grog shop and gambling house destroyed, their owners severely punished, and every officer or private who gets drunk or gambles brought under severe discipline. It is, however, useless to punish private soldiers for their vices whilst officers, some of them in high position, are permitted to indulge in them. Let every habitual drunkard or gambler be dismissed from the service, and then our army will do much better.

"Your grateful favor is received just on the eve of my march in the midst of business and hurry, but I must enjoy he pleasure of thanking you for shedding this one ray of light on my path of toil and trouble. No man in power can expect to do his duty and escape detraction. All mortals are fallible, and I have no doubt my errors are many and great. With a conscientious conviction, however, that my course is right. I shall pursue it; and if at the end of this war, when our independence is secured, an enlightened public judgment shall condemn me after hearing the testimony of those who are now with me, gallantly and nobly defending their colors, as well as those who have basely deserted to their homes to slander and revile their officers, in justification of their dishonor, I shall utter no murmur, but endeavor in silence to repent of my errors. In any event, I shall enjoy the consolation of having done something to prevent the moral degradation of our armies and our society.

Had not the reformation of grogshops, gambling houses, &c., commenced by me at Pensacola and Mobile, been approved and enforced By the government, we should now be a degraded and enslaved people. No armies could have existed under such practices. In this I know the thanks of the mothers, wives, daughters and sweethearts of the country will be mine. The gallant men they have sent me, shall return to them uncorrupted."

PORK AND BACON.—The capture of Cincinnati by the Confederate forces under Gen. Smith "opens up" the prospect of increased supplies of Pork and Bacon, in a few weeks if transportation can be obtained; and will doubless exercise a salutary effect upon the prices of hog products generally. Those avaricious wretches who have been holding on to their Bacon for higher prices will likely be grievously and deservedly disappointed.—*Richmond Whig.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 10th, 1862.

In the Senate Mr. Lewis, of Georgia, submitted a resolution declaring the purposes of the Confederate States in prosecuting the war, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The joint resolution of Mr Simmes, to provide for awarding medals or badges to officers and soldiers of the army for meritorious service, was adopted.

The exemption bill was further discussed. Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, made a lengthy speech in opposition to the pending amendment to exclude justices of the peace from exemption.

In the House, Mr. Haskell, of Tennessee, submitted a resolution that, upon the occupation of any portion of the enemy's territory by our army, a requisite number of the adult male population be seized and held as hostages for the release of our citizens seized without arms; and, also, for the return of our slave population carried off by the armies North.—discriminating in such seizures against men prominent in their adhesion to the Black Republican anti-Christian government at Washington. Objection being made, the resolution was withdrawn for the present.

The Conscript bill was further discussed.

CONFEDERATE DASH INTO WILLIAMSBURG, VA.—CAPTURE OF YANKEE OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 10th, 1862.

Lieut. Col. Chiogler of Holcombe's Legion, reports officially that on the 9th inst. he made a dash into Williamsburg, with 350 cavalry, and drove the enemy, 500 strong, five miles, capturing a Colonel, the military Governor, a Major, two Captains, sundry Lieutenants, and about seventy-five privates, and destroying large quantities of commissary and other stores. Thirty Yankees were killed. The Confederate loss was fifteen killed, wounded and missing.

NORTHERN NEWS.

PETERSBURG, VA., Sept. 10th, 1862

Baltimore and New York dates of the 6th inst were received last night.

The Baltimore American of Saturday afternoon has a dispatch from Cincinnati, dated Saturday morning, which says that great preparations were making there to receive the rebels, should they advance. Gen Smith's army was twelve miles north of Cynthiana on Friday at noon.

There was great excitement in Baltimore fearing an approach of the rebels, but a personal reconnoissance on Friday by Gen. Wool and staff, as far as the Point of Rocks, showed no signs of rebels on Maryland soil.

The excitement at Frederick on Friday was intense, on account of false rumors, and the Union men all stampeded to Pennsylvania. The Provost Marshal burned all the government stores.

Gen. McClellan has all the fords on the Potomac, from Washington to Point of Rocks, heavily guarded.

Lexington was entered by the Confederates on the 3d inst. The extra session of the Kentucky Legislature had been convened at Louisville. Frankfort has been abandoned, and all the archives, etc., removed to Louisville.

GEN. FORREST'S FORCES AT MURFREESBORO'.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Sept 10th, 1862.

Gen. Forrest re-occupied Murfreesboro' last Sunday.—He arrived there just in time to save the Court House, which the rear guard of the Yankees had fired. Not a Yankee was in sight when he arrived.

YELLOW FEVER AMONG THE YANKEE TROOPS IN NEW ORLEANS.

(Special to the Mobile Advertiser and Register.)

JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 9th, 1862.

The Essex has gone below Baton Rouge.

Reliable information from parties here, who have escaped from New Orleans, state that the yellow fever prevails among the Yankee troops in that city.

NORTHERN REPORTS VIA MOBILE.

(Special to the Mobile Advertiser & Register.)

BALDWIN, Sept 10th, 1862.

The Federals have evacuated Corinth, burning every house to the ground before they went. They are retreating Northward, laying the whole country in waste and burning houses.

The St. Louis Democrat, of the 3d inst., says that Gen. Blunt is to march from Fort Scott immediately to invade Northwestern Arkansas. The Confederates are concentrated at Cross Hollows, near Elkhorn battle field, awaiting his approach.

Quantrel encountered the Union force at Lamar, killing and wounding twenty-two men and two officers.

The Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune states the Federal loss in all battles, including Saturday, at twelve thousand, and calls Pope a liar for over-estimating his loss. The rebel loss is believed to be less, as they fought under cover. Gen. Banks burned his own baggage train and destroyed three other trains of the Union army, loaded with supplies. Siegel was wounded in the hand. The rebel General Ewell is reported killed, and Jackson wounded. One thousand Surgeons has arrived at Washington, volunteering their services.

The corridors and passages of the Capitol are occupied for hospital purposes. Thousands upon thousands of stragglers are in the rear of the Union forces.

The Confederates held the battle field on Saturday.

The Cincinnati Commercial says, that Bull Nelson was wounded in the thigh at the Richmond, Ky., battle, and carried sixteen miles to a fence corner, where he was dropped, but escaped finally with difficulty. He succeeded in getting to Cincinnati. Gen. Manson was taken prisoner.—Gen. Crofts was killed. The battle lasted twelve hours.—The defeat was total, ending in a panic and disgraceful flight.

On the second, Lew Wallace was in command of Cincinnati, Newport and Covington. Steamboats and street cars had stopped running, and all business suspended. Citizens were ordered to prepare themselves for the Union troops had evacuated Cynthia.

Humphrey Marshall was approaching that place from Piketon.

Kirby Smith's forces were variously estimated at from 12,000 to 25,000.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 11th, 1862.

In the *Senate* to-day the resolution submitted on yesterday by Mr. Haines, of Tennessee, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill was passed declaring that the first Section of the Act passed February 18th, 1861, concerning the exemption of certain goods from duty, remains in full force. The Exemption Bill was further discussed by Messrs. Henry, of Tenn., and Maxwell, of Fla.

In the *House*, the session was occupied in the further discussion of the Conscript Bill.

LATE NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 11th, 1862.

Late Northern papers, received here, indicate that serious apprehensions of invasion are felt at Harrisburg and Philadelphia. At the former place business was suspended, and the citizens were forming into Companies and drilling. The Mayor of Philadelphia recommends the citizens to join military organizations to repel invasion.

(Special to the Mobile Advertiser and Register.)

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Sept. 11th, 1862.

Dr. D. W. Strader arrived here this morning in charge of a Yankee Sisge, bringing three prisoners captured by Morgan on the 31st ult. at Columbia, Ky.

He reports that the Kentuckians are flying to Morgan by hundreds, and that there is a general uprising of the people.

Buell's army it is said, have left Nashville, taking the Edgefield Road to Bowling Green. Gen. Bragg is in full chase of him.

The Register extra, of to-day, contains a letter from Morgan's command, giving glorious accounts of the progress of our cause. Morgan is arresting the prominent Union citizens and taking their bonds, conditioned that they are to be exchanged for Southerners, and to report as prisoners of war.

Louisville dates of the 3d inst., contain Bull Nelson's letter to the Cincinnati Gazette, admitting a total rout at Richmond, and censures Gen. Manson for bringing on the battle in violation of orders.

All the government stores were removed from Lexington before its capture. It was evacuated on the 1st inst. The Legislature, now in session at Louisville, have passed resolutions calling for fifty thousand men for thirty days. Gov. Robinson's proclamation calls the people to arms, appoints rendezvous at Paris, Louisville, Bowling Green and Paducah. A perfect panic prevails.

Five hundred negroes, freed by Curtis, arrived at St. Louis on the 31st ult., and two hundred more were expected. Our men are rallying in Missouri.

ARRIVAL OF CONOEDERATES AT VICKSBURG—THE FEDERALS WHIPPED AT BAYOU LIESALMA.

JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 11th, 1862.

Four thousand Confederate prisoners arrived at Vicksburg yesterday, principally those captured at Fort Donelson.—They complain of barbarous treatment by the Yankees.

Official information has been received that Gen. Pratt, with a force of Texans and Louisianians, attacked the enemy at Bayou Liesalma, killing 40 and capturing 144 prisoners, with a battery of field pieces. Our loss was one.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 12th, 1862.

In the *Senate* to-day, a bill was reported to increase the number of General and Staff officers.

Nearly the entire session was occupied in the discussion of a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire whether certain soldiers in the Confederate army have been executed without trial, but before it was disposed of the Senate went into Executive Session.

In the *House*, two resolutions, from the Committee on Military Affairs, were reported and discussed all day, and finally adopted. The first, tendering the thanks of Congress to General Lee, and the officers and men under his command, for their late brilliant victory, was unanimously adopted. The second, expressing the profound satisfaction of Congress at the triumphant crossing of the Potomac by our victorious army, and favoring the advance of our standard into the territory of the enemy, was adopted. Yeas 63—Nays 15.

The motion to strike out the clause relative to an advance into the enemy's territory, elicited a long debate, and was negatived.—Yeas 29—Nays 62.

LATE NORTHERN NEWS—THE PENNSYLVANIANS ALARMED—FROM EUROPE.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 12th, 1862.

Northern papers, of 9th inst., have been received.

A dispatch from Harrisburg, Penn., Sept. 8th, announces the arrival of Gen. Porter to confer with the Governor as to the best means of checking the advance of the enemy.

The rebels are said to be entering Pennsylvania, in force, near Hanover.

The excitement at Cincinnati has subsided.

Garibaldi has been defeated, wounded and captured.

Lord Palmerston has made a speech highly complimentary to the United States government for its conduct in the settlement of the Trent affair.

Lord Brougham made a speech advocating complete and entire neutrality in American affairs.

Gold in New York is quoted at 119.

NORTAERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 11th, 1862.

Northern papers of the 10th inst. have been received here. Despatches giving the position of the Confederate army are contradictory, but it appears certain that a large force were at Hagerstown on the 8th. All the rolling stock had been removed from Hagerstown, and the telegraph office evacuated.

The Baltimore correspondent of the *Herald* says the excitement in Baltimore has increased in intensity, and there is every indication of a popular outbreak.

Gen. Pope has been assigned to the Department of the Northwest, with his headquarters at St. Paul, Minnesota.—Before leaving he preferred a charge of cowardice against Gen. Seigle, and disobedience of orders against Gen. Fitz John Porter.

In New York on the 10th, Gold was 118 to 118¼. Cotton 58 cents per lb. for Middling Uplands.

REPORT

To the Chairman of the County Court:

Circumstances render it necessary that your agent should report to the present term of the Court, the condition of the Relief Department under his charge, in order that it may adopt such measures in reference thereto as its wisdom and humanity may dictate The very liberal appropriation made by the Court in June, 1861, for the relief of indigent soldier's families, has become nearly exhausted, but, with benefits fully commensurate with the large expenditures.—Without the aid thus humanely provided, the distress among its recipients would have been appalling; and, as the inclement season is about setting in, with the most dreary prospect in view, at least to the more dependant portion of the community, the devising of measures of relief becomes a matter of most serious consideration It were idle to speculate upon the chances or ability of the destitute to relieve their own absolute necessities. An intimacy only with their habits and resources, will but too painfully satisfy your sensibilities on that point. They *must* have assistance.

Of the $50 000 appropriated by the Court, about $45,000 have already been disbursed, averaging nearly $3.300 per month; the average now will probably come up to $4,000 per month. The Court is probably aware through what channel these funds have been procured. To provide for the liquidation of that debt, in the least oppressive manner, will be a matter for serious consideration

In the discharge of what may be considered an incidental part of my duties, I have endeavored to impress upon the Committees the great object of the Court's benevolence—which was to provide sustenance for the destitute, to those families without means or resources, and not to those who could support themselves, nor to those members of a family that could find employment and were able to earn their living; and only partially to those with partial means at command Any other, or more latitudinarian construction of the Court's intent, would involve an expenditure beyond the entire resources of the County. Yet many persons, in affluent circumstances, claim to be put upon a footing with the indigent and clamor to the Committees to equal supplies as their right, which becomes a great annoyance and is of course denied. The Committees are likewise enabled against supplying the families of deserters, of those unnecessarily or too long absent from their quarters, and of those dismissed the service. Under all circumstances, however, it should be recollected, that the brave soldier who is fighting his country's battles—he and his family are entitled to share in our warmest affections, to realize our heartfel sympathies in every vicissitude that awaits them.

There is one matter, particularly, that I wish to bring to the attention of the Court for its decision—that of seamen in the Confederate Navy or employ. Are they to be put upon a footing with soldiers, and receive supplies accordingly? The Committees have refused, I believe, to view them in that light, on the plea that, whether detailed or not for that service, they receive extra pay; but the seamen aver that the extra six dollars they receive per month will not more than pay for clothing, which becomes an additional and individual expense in the naval service.

Respectfully submitted.

P. W. FANNING, Adj't. C. C. R. D.

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 8th, 1862.

The last matter referred to above has been left by the Court to the discretion of the Committees.

Sept. 13th, 1862. 7—ltd&w.

A Candid Admission.

The New York *Times*, of the 6th, in a leading editorial from which we made a brief extract yesterday, makes the following remarkable confession:

"It is perfectly idle to conceal the fact that, as we stand to day, *we are beaten;* and the same faults which have beaten us hitherto will, if continued, beat us to the end of the chapter. If we persist in the policy thus far pursued; if we have not better Generals in the army, and better councils in the Cabinet, and more vigor, a more high toned energy, a more resolute and well aimed determination in the Government than we have had hitherto, the rebellion will conquer the Government, Jeff. Davis will take Mr. Lincoln's seat, and the Constitution of the Confederacy will replace the Constitution of the United States. But with such a reform, promptly started and vigorously carried out, we can conquer the rebels and restore the ascendancy of the National flag."

The *Times* adds that "the Government must reform the generalship;" that Kearney, (since killed) to whom it pays a glowing compliment, and others whom it mentions, deserve higher positions; that the President should select the most successful and skillful of the Major-Generals, "and *give him command of the army of Virginia*, and he will have taken the first and most important step towards destroying the rebel army and crushing the rebellion. If he has not the strength or self-reliance to take this step, the rebellion will certainly crush *him.*"

Thus it will be seen that the star of Pope is already sinking in the Northern horizon, having followed that of the "Young Napoleon," with portentous rapidity. But Lincoln has all along been acting upon the policy indicated by the *Times*, choosing new Generals and dismissing them, but with the same unvarying ill luck.—First, there was Scott, then McClellan, then Pope.—But they have no match for the Southern military leaders in their armies, and if the result depends on superior generalship, the *Times* is right in its apprehension that the "rebellion will crush Lincoln." More than all, Providence favors our arms, and a great and gallant people, inspired by a noble cause and sustained by the irresistible arm of the Almighty, cannot be subdued.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The following communication has been presented to the Senate from the Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution requesting certain information from the President in relation to the pay and appointment of Provost Marshals:

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS, President C. S. A:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the enclosed resolution of the Senate, requesting you to give them information concerning the pay and appointment of Provost Marshals.

The army regulations provide for the employment, by a Commanding General or a General of Division, of Provost Marshals, who are charged with the custody of prisoners, and the performance of police duties. In garrisons non-commissioned officers are usually assigned to these duties, but, with armies in the field, deprived as they are of the assistance of the civil authorities and often incumbered with large numbers of prisoners, the duties become more difficult and important and commissioned officers are detailed for their discharge.

It will be observed that Provost Marshals are *employed*, not *appointed*; otherwise officers of the army, already holding commissions, could not be assigned to such duty without holding two distinct appointments from the Government.

It having been found that large amounts of public property at our principal depots, and the peace and good order of many of our towns were endangered by the numerous stragglers from the army, and camp-followers hanging about them, and that desertion from the army was encouraged by the want of persons at those points authorized to make arrests, the Department employed Provost Marshals, and vested them with authority over all persons in the army found within their respective limits.

They have no authority whatever over persons not in the army, except where martial law is in force, in which localities their police powers are extended to citizens as well as soldiers.

Whether martial exist or not, they are expressly prohibited by a general order from exercising civil jurisdiction, and the Department has checked them in all cases in which the exercise of such jurisdiction has been made the subject of complaint.

Many of the Provost Marshals of posts where martial law is not in force have fallen into the error of supposing themselves to be clothed with general police powers, but the Department has invariably informed them when such cases were brought to its attention, that they could derive the power to arrest citizens from the civil magistrates only.

Their compensation is usually fixed at that of a captain of infantry, but in some few cases they have been allowed the pay of field officers. The reference to the army grade is merely for the purpose of fixing their rate of compensation, and does not confer on them grade or commission.

The employment of Provost Marshals and provost guards is essential to the preservation of public property, to the peace and good order of our chief towns, and to the very existence of the army.

They are paid by the Quartermaster's Department because the army regulations require that department to pay the incidental expenses of the army, including generally all proper and authorized expenses for the movements and operations of the army, not expressly assigned to other departments.

Provost Marshals being essential to the operations of the army and not being chargeable to any other department, seem properly to be assigned for their pay and allowances to the Quartermaster General's Department.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,

Secretary of War.

THE DRAFT.—We understand that a dispatch was received last night by a member of the Military Committee from Gov. Todd to the effect that the draft had been indefinitely postponed in Ohio.

Cincinnati Enquirer, Sept. 3.

From Harper's Cyclopedia of Commerce.

Cincinnati, the metropolis of Ohio, capital of Hamilton county, and the largest and most commercial place west of the Alleghany Mountains. It is situated on the right bank of the Ohio river, 455 miles below Pittsburg, 1,585 miles above New Orleans, and 502 miles from Washington. It is the largest city of the Mississippi Valley north of New Orleans, and the fifth in population in the United States. Population in 1850, 160,141. The suburbs have 25,000 inhabitants additional.

This city is near the extremity of a valley, about 12 miles in circumference, surrounded by a series of hills, which rise to the height of 300 feet by gentle and varying slopes, and are partly covered with the native forest trees. From the summit of these hills is presented a beautiful and picturesque view of the city and valley. It is built on two table lands, the one elevated from 40 to 60 feet above the other. Lower water mark in the river, which is 108 feet below the upper part of the city, is 432 feet above tide water at Albany, and 133 feet below the level of Lake Erie.

Covington and Newport, opposite in Kentucky, and Fulton and the adjacent parts of Mill Creek township in the North, are but suburbs of Cincinnati, and if added to the above population would extend it to 185,000. The Ohio river at Cincinnati is 1800 feet, or about one-third of a mile wide, and its mean annual range from low to high water, is about 50 feet, the extreme range may be about 50 feet more The greatest depressions are generally in August, September and October, and the greatest rise in December, March, May and June.

The commercial returns for the year 1856 show that Cincinnati has participated in the general prosperity of the West. The total value of imports for the year ending September 1st, 1856, was $75 295.000, against $67,801.000 the previous year; and of exports $50,744 000 against $38 777 000 the previous year, showing an increase in the value of imports of $7 793,000; and in the value of exports $11 967 000 These figures do not represent the total value of imports and exports at Cinci nati. To the value of the imports ten per cent. may be added, and to the exports twenty-five per cent. To embrace these articles not included in them the figures would stand thus:

Value of imports,	$82 825 000
Value of exports,	63 330 000

The following extracts from the imports and exports of Cincinnati will give some idea of its wealth:

IMPORTS.

Corn 845 597 bushels.
Flour 511 042 barrels.
Hogs 525.273 head.
Lard 78 094 barrels.
" 32,283 kegs.
Pork and Bacon 15,251